# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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## THE WEEK.

### MONDAY, 26TH MARCH.

THE REPORT of the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal has been published opportunely, which shews the nature of the suits against Government and public officers triable by the Munsif and the Subordinate Judge, and the character of the decisions passed by them. We give below an abstract:

*Midnapore.*—In this district 20 cases were decided in favour of Government, and four against Government. In one of four cases decided against the Government the District Judge at first decided in favour of Government but on appeal the case was remanded by the High Court, and the Judge subsequently gave a decree to the plaintiff declaring that two out of the three pergunnas involved in the suit were liable to re-settlement.

*Dinagepore.*—Only one case is reported in which the Munsif has decreed the suit in favour of Government but the Judge on appeal reversed the decision.

*Burdwan.*—In this district four cases were decided in favour of Government and three against Government. Of the three cases decided against Government, two arose out of a trifling dispute about three cottahs in one case, and two-and-a-half cottahs of land in another case, which were claimed by the plaintiffs on one side and certain ghatwals on the other. In the third case the Judge cancelled a revenue sale on the ground of non-observance of the usual formalities.

*Chittagong.*—In Chittagong 18 cases were decided in favour of Government and one against Government. The single case decided against Government was for the reversal of the sale of a talook on the ground of certain informalities.

*Manbhoom.*—In this district 16 cases were decided in favour of Government and two against Government.

*Lohardugga.*—In this district only one suit was instituted, and that was decided adversely to Government. At the trial the Government failed to prove that the defendants had held possession of the land as stated in the plaint, and the suit was accordingly dismissed.

*Dacca.*—One case is reported in which a Deputy Magistrate was sued for illegal attachment of property. The Moonsif found that the Deputy Magistrate did not pay due care and attention in attaching the property, and that he was not therefore protected by the provisions of Act XVIII of 1850, and accordingly decreed the case against him.

*Backergung.*—In the case in this district the plaintiff sought for a declaration of her right to certain land which had been demarcated and mapped by an ameen with a Government chain. The Moonsif gave the plaintiff a partial decree, decreeing the claim to part of the land claimed, and dismisting it as to the other part.

*Furreedpore.*—The plaintiffs sued to recover possession of certain land, on the ground that they had re-formed on the ancient site of talook. The Subordinate Judge after a local investigation decreed in favour of the plaintiffs.

*Gya.*—In the case reported certain crops were cut and divided between the ryots and the old proprietors, under, as alleged by the plaintiffs, the order of Mr. Beames, the Deputy Magistrate. The plaintiffs considered that by this action, or alleged action they had suffered very severe pecuniary loss, and sued the Deputy Magistrate for Rs. 5,249 damages. The Subordinate Judge gave the plaintiff a decree for Rs. 3,432, and against this decision appeals have been filed in the High Court, both by the plaintiff and the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Beames.

*Muzufferpore.*—During the famine of 1874 Rs. 1,000 were borrowed by the defendant, Luchoo Koer, which she expended in digging a tank in order to give employment to her ryots. In return for the loan she mortgaged to the Collector of Tirhoot certain landed property. The Subordinate Judge found that the digging of the tank was not an act of necessity for which the widow could legally charge the estate, and directed that the amount of the *mortgage* should be recovered from the life-interest of the widow.

*Moorshedabad.*—It was a petty suit for the recovery of 1 beegha 16 cottahs of land. The Moonsif found that the land belonged to the plaintiff's jote, and decreed the case accordingly. There were suits against Government for arrears of rent which says the Legal Remembrancer were properly decreed. In the other case the Moonsif held that the plaintiff was entitled to two-thirds of the surplus money.

*Rajshaye.*—Ranee Suruth Sundery sued the Government and the other defendant Siraj Singh for compelling them to fill up an excavation made by the defendants in a beegha of land. The Legal Remembrancer holds that the Subordinate Judge of Rajshaye, who tried the case, finding that the defendant had failed to prove either that the two persons under whom it was alleged that Siraj Singh held the land had any permanent interest in the land, or that Siraj had any power to make any excavation, decreed the plaintiff's suit. The Ranee compromised the case upon Government recognizing her right as zemindar. In another case plaintiff sued to establish her right to 12 *khadas* of land, on the ground of re-formation and gradual accretion to his zemindari Newargatcha. The Moonsif found that part of the land claimed was a re-formation of plaintiff's zemindary, and gave him for this portion a decree, dismissing the suit as regards the remaining portion of the land.

*Dinagepore.*—In this case plaintiffs instituted a suit against Government and others for recovery of possession of about 4,000 beeghas of land on the ground of re-formation on the original site of their estate Anupnuggur. The Subordinate Judge gave the plaintiffs a decree for the lands which, according to the ameen's map, were covered by the survey map of the plaintiffs' estate.

*Bogra.*—In this case the plaintiff sued Government for recovery of his pay as supervisor during the relief operations for 29 days of July. The Moonsif who tried the case held on the evidence that plaintiff was in the service either as supervisor or as the distributor of food till the 29th July, and accordingly decreed the plaintiff's claim with costs.

We have given the above facts to shew whether there is the slightest ground for withdrawing the power of the Munsif and the Subordinate Judge to try suits against the Government, and public officers, or whether there is the slightest reason for supposing that these judicial officers have a bias against the Government and public officers. It appears that the general results of Government suits shew that 86 per cent. of the cases were decided last year in favor of Government against 72 per cent. in 1874-75, and 76 per cent. in 1873-74. What more does the Government want?

THE FOLLOWING Government Pleaders are favourably mentioned in the last annual Report of the Legal Remembrancer:

Baboo Unnodaprosad Banerjee, the Senior Government Pleader in the High Court,
" Ashootosh Mookerjee, Government Pleader, 24-Pergunnahs.
" Eshan Chunder Mitter, Hooghly.
" Harihar Mookerjee, Bankoora.
" Hungsheshur Mookerjee, Manbhoom.
" Bhoopsensing, Gya.
" Soshibhuson Mookerjee, Bhagulpore.
" Nobin Chunder Dey, Patna.
" Kedarnath Banerjee, Moozufferpore;
" Nursing Chunder Miter, Sarun.
" Opendronath Mitter, Dacca.
" Umakant Bhoya, Rajshahye.
" Ram Chunder Mookerjee, Nuddea.

THE INTRODUCTION of the auction system in the administration of the Excise revenue has resulted in a reduction of the number of retail shops and the large increase in the receipts from license fees. In the Burdwan Division the number of shops declined, but the consumption and the revenue increased in all the districts except Bankoora. In the Presidency Division there was a decrease in the number of shops, with an increase in the receipts from license fees in Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad. In the Rajshahye Division, there was a marked decrease in the number of shops and a marked increase in revenue, accompanied by slight variations in consumption. In the Dacca Division the results are a decrease in the number of shops and an increase in revenue brought about by a larger consumption of country spirits. In the Patna Division there has been an increase of revenue everywhere, except in Chumparun and Durbhunga, notwithstanding the settlement of a comparatively fewer number of shops than formerly. In the Bhagulpur Division the consumption and revenue increased, owing to the general prosperity of the people and the cheapness of provisions. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the results are that the number of shops have been reduced from 400 in 1874-75 to 221 in 1875-76, and the consumption has greatly diminished, while the revenue has fallen off to a small extent. In Orissa the demand for spirits, always small, is reduced owing to the growing fondness of the people for opium, and to the auction system, which is now in force in the three districts.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT gives the statistics of the cultivation of gunja:

| YEARS | Quantity of land cultivated, Bgs. | Cts. | Number of ryots. | Produce. Mds. | S. | Average per beegha. Mds. | Srs. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871-72 ... | 1,402 | 11 | 1,553 | 8,112 | 38 | 5 | 31 | 8 |
| 1872-73 ... | 1,531 | 0 | 1,615 | 7,622 | 25 | 4 | 39 | 0 |
| 1873-74 ... | 2,407 | 19 | 2,410 | 14,274 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 1 |
| 1874-75 ... | 2,278 | 24 | 2,003 | 11,885 | 34 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| 1875-76 ... | 1,290 | 2 | 1,269 | 6,496 | 29 | 5 | 1 | 7 |

THE FOLLOWING uncovenanted officers are favorably reported by the Board of Revenue for meritorious services in the administration of the Excise Revenue:

Mr. R. T. Sevestre (Burdwan).
Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterje (Bankoora).
" Gourdas Bysack (Beerbhoom).
" Kali Prosonno Roy Chowdhry (Midnapore).
" Gooroo Churn Doss (Moorshedabad).
" Mohendro Nath Bose (Rajshahye).
Mr. W. Sarson (Chittagong).
Syd Amir Hossein (Patna).
Moonshee Ishree Persaud (Mozufferpore).
Baboo Chunder Narain Singh (Bhagulpur)
Moulvie Mahomed Ishaq (Bhagalpur).
Baboo Rajoni Nath Chatterjee (Purneah).
" Srish Chunder Bidyaratna (Balasore).
" Rajgopal Roy (Lohardugga).
" Rai Churn Ghose (Manbhoom).
Mr. L. R. Forbs (Palamow, Lohardugga).

### TUESDAY, 27TH MARCH.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK laid down the dictum that the difficulty of the suitor begins after the decree is obtained. The report of the Legal Remembrancer on the execution of decrees in Government suits supplies most important facts on this point. The figures given are as follows:

| | 1875-76. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount under realization ... ... | 5,70,113 |
| Recoverd during the year ... ... | 13,864 |
| Percentage of recovery ... ... | 3 |

As regards sums decreed in favour of the Court of Wards, the recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,77,258 only, out of Rs. 22,30,842. And yet the Legislature is multiplying difficulties in the way of the execution of decrees.

THE COLLECTION of rent in Government estates is still unsatisfactory. The following remarks occur in the last land revenue administration report of Bengal:

"In Government estates the percentage of balances, which was 33·52 in 1874-75 still stands at the high figure of 26·38, and in ryotwari tracts the balances are 16·87 of the demand. The explanations given in the report do not sufficiently account for these results in a year in which there was no pressure of famine or other public calamity; and the Lieutenant-Governor must repeat an expression of his desire that district officers will pay specially careful attention to this department of their duties. Any Collector who fails to realize at least 90 per cent. of the demand on Government estates in his district should be required to furnish a special explanation; and it is not sufficient to say, as one Collector does in his report, that the ryots were unwilling to pay in consequence of the cheapness of grain, or, with another Collector, that the realization of rents in the Government estates is generally slow and dilatory.

Now the Government has a most simple procedure for the realization of rent, and yet it cannot collect it fast enough. The difficulties of the zemindar under a cumbrous procedure may be easily imagined.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the old Howaladar dispute in Backerjung has been settled. The Government has now ruled that "wherever a real haola tenure has arisen, the right of the haoladar to settle the rents with his cultivators without interference from the settlement officers must be allowed," and that full haola right must be allowed even though "some of these tenures have been informally granted, but have acquired validity from having been indirectly or tacitly acknowledged in previous settlements." In other words, the old custom has been restored in the case of fully recognised haolas.

THE FOLLOWING remarks of the Board of Revenue on irrigation works are particularly valuable at the present moment:

"The length of canal connected with the Soane irrigation works in the Patna district is 33 miles. It will be complete and ready for use by January next.

In Midnapore the rainfall having been very well distributed, the season was not favourable to irrigation. There was a large falling off in the area leased during the year, which is owing to the applicants, whose applications could not be complied with earlier, having held back and refused to lease at the beginning of June, when the rainfall was favourable. The irrigated crop was a full one, but the unirrigated crop was also a bumper one almost throughout the district. This induced a belief in the lessees that they had gained nothing by taking the water.

*Orissa*—Up to date 104 miles of canals are open, but, with exception of one canal leading to False Point, all the rest end nowhere and are not finished. A large capital has already been expended on Orissa canals, and hesitation in completing the works leads only to accumulation of interest on capital outlay, and postponement of the day when remunerative returns may be expected.

THE SUBORDINATE executive establishments created by Sir George Campbell do not, it seems, receive the support of all district officers. The Collector of Noakhally thinks that "they tend to the maintenance of a higher standard of efficiency among the regular collectorate establishment." The Collector of Bogra is of opinion that work done by these establishments can be performed equally as well by selected amlah. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigori questions the usefulness of the sub-deputy, who from a mistaken notion of his official status, is above his work, and therefore defeats the very object of his creation. The Collector of Midnapore cannot with confidence say that the canoongoes are worth the cost incurred. He remarks:

"The defects lie in this: (1) their work is too miscellaneous and they have no fixed daily duties such as judicial officers and amlah have, (2) being men of the same class as the sub-deputies, whose position is far different from theirs, they are disappointed and disheartened, and, as such, are deteriorating. Their position is an anomalous one, being something better than ordinary amlah in education and antecedents, and inferior in responsibilities and general esteem to the superior amlah. Close on this followed the crushing blow that no travelling allowance has to be given to them. The effect of these discouragements is very visible, in a deterioration of tone and loss of zeal."

The covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah has not been able to find useful employment for his sub-deputy. Mr. Stevens, Collector of Nuddea, says:

"The differences in point of pay (between sub-deputy and canoongo) are far too great, considering the similarity of the examination to be passed. A canoongo on Rs. 25 per mensem and no travelling allowances is insufficiently paid. If he is fortunate enough to be promoted, his pay is at once doubled; his next promotion again doubles his pay, and his next increase is by 50 per cent. A man beginning at the bottom sub-divisional establishment and rising to the top has his pay raised to six times the original amount. My view is that the sub-deputy class should be separated from the canoongo class and put at the bottom of the subordinate executive service."

In other words the initial pay of the Deputy Magistrate should be reduced to Rs. 100 per mensem. We predicted this result when Sir George Campbell first introduced the system. But happily the Board does not support this proposal.

### WEDNESDAY, 28TH MARCH.

THE LAST ANNUAL report on the land administration of Bengal contains some important facts on the subject of enhancement of rent. Of all the Divisions the Patna Division shews a marked increase, notably in the number of enhancement notices. Taking all the districts of the Rajshaye and Cooch Behar division together, the figures show a falling off in the number of notices of enhancement; but in Maldah there was a large increase. The Collector of Pubna writes: "It is certain that the case of the zemindars is sometimes a hard one. It has come to my notice that one of the influential zemindars of pergunnah Israphahye, where the agrarian disputes rook their rise, has been compelled to sell his property." In the Burdwan Division there was a marked decrease in enhancement notices. The total figures on account of the Dacca division shew two opposite results, viz. a decree in the number of notices of enhancement and an increase in the number of notices of relinquishment. In the Presidency Division there was a general decrease in the number of notices of enhancement. The cause of this general decrease is the difficulties interposed by the law.

WITH REGARD to the levy of illegal cesses by zemindars we give the following summary of the reports of the Divisional Commissioners:

*Bhagulpore Division.*—The Collector of Bhagulpore writes,—"No formal complaint reaches me of the exaction of any illegal cesses by zemindars.

*Chittagong.*—Light contributions, levied on festive and other occasions, continue as usual, but no case of oppression was reported.

*Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.*—The cesses levied by landlords from their tenants appear to be nothing more than an arregular way of enhancing rent to the market value, and are in many instances voluntarily agreed to by the ryots.

*Burdwan.*—Cesses are levied more or less in every district. The ryots shew a capacity for combination to resist such demands, and when they do so, they generally get the best of the struggle.

*Dacca.*—There has been no case of exaction of cess during the year calling for special notice.

*Orissa.*—No complaints were made during the year. The Commissioner says,—"The filing of road cess returns, re-establishment of canoongoes and putwarees, and consequent necessity for keeping zemindari accounts, have had a most beneficial effect. Relations between zemindars and their ryots have very decidedly improved."

So much for oppression from the levy of illegal cesses.

THE FOLLOWING UNCOVENANTED Deputy Collectors are favorably mentioned in the last administration report of the Board of Revenue:

Abdul Jabbar
Amair Husain
Banerjee, Durgagati
" Nobinkrishna
Bose, Bhagwan Chandra
" Kally Nath
" Ram Kumar
Chatterjee, Bankim Chandra
" Kanti Chundra
" Rajani Nath
" Ram Okhoy
" Surada Prasad
Chaudhuri, Kally Prasanna Roy
Das, Abhay Chandra
Dalil-ud-din
Forbes, L. R.
Ghose, Annoda Prasad
" Hari Chaitanya
" Kally Churn
" Krishna Prasad
" Koylash Chandra
" Poorna Chundra
" Sir Nath
Hare, R. D.
Khan, Jogobundhu
Kur, Hem Chundra
Middleton, E R
Mitter, Brojo Sunder
" Isser Chunnda
Mookerjee, Bagalanand
" Juggeshur
" Kally Puddo
" Rakhaldoss
" Romesh Chundra
Mullick, Tarak Nath
Roy, Jaga Mohan
" Parbutty Churn
Sarson W.
Sen, Annnd Chundra
" Kally Sankar
" Ram Sarkar
Sirkar, Kally Prasanna
Singh, Chunder Narain
" Har Sahai
Taylor W C

THE FOLLOWING SERIOUS STATEMENT is made by the Collector of Chinglepet in an official letter to Mr. Bernard dated the 1st March 1877:

"In the evening papers of the 22nd ultimo, I observed the following passage in an extract from a report of the Government of India to the India Office, dated the 16th idem."—

"We do not overlook the statement which appears to have been made to Sir Richard Temple by the Collector of Chinglepet and, to which we have already alluded. That much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realised next year if the seasons are favorable."

"I made no such statement to Sir Richard Temple, and I am unable to conjecture on what words of mine his misapprehension, for such it is, was based. The idea of suspending collections of dry assessment till next year was never entertained by me, and I have already strongly recommended to the Board the absolute remission this season of all assessment for dry lands left waste or on which the crops have withered."

We dare say Sir Richard Temple will reply.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has asked the Madras Government for fifteen additional copies of the report on the Travancore census. His Lordship says:—I have also to request your Excellency to be so good as to convey to the Maharajah of Travancore my high appreciation of the manner in which this important measure has been carried into effect, and of the very intelligent report that has been written on the subject."

A WONDERFUL invention is spoken of in artistic circles in London. It is said that, by a clever combination of photography and lithography, a picture can be copied tint by tint, and almost brushmark, by brushmark, so closely that the copy cannot be distinguished from the original. In proof of the statement, copies of drawings upon wood are being circulated, with the graining of the wood almost precisely reproduced.

### THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.

HAKIM ALI EFFENDI, Physician and Surgeon from Constantinople, residing at No. 4. Hurrin Baree Lane, requests us to announce that he undertakes "the speedy cure of all kinds of diseases, such as fevers, ulcers, coughs, rheumatism, piles, headache, general debility, gout diahrrœa, dropsy, dysentry, &c."

THERE ARE now a Deputy Magistrate in the Sub-division of Moheshrekha and two Moonsiffs' Courts at Ooloobaria and Ampta in the district of Howrah. The local authorities, says a correspondent, propose the location of both the criminal and civil courts in some centrical spot, and have selected Bagnan for the propose. But, says our correspondent, Bagnan is not a centrical spot, and he is of opinion that if it be selected it will put many villages specially Khannacool to great inconvenience. He names Ranaparah as the most convenient spot, being centrical and within easy reach of many important villages. We have however heard that Moheshrekha is to be returned.

A SHILLONG Correspondent indignantly protests against the appropriation of municipal taxes by the Gowhatty Municipality for the reception of the Chief Commissioner of Assam on his return from Delhi, and this after the late Proclamation expenditure which was also defrayed from the Municipal fund.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice the disgraceful *fracas*, which occurred in one of the lecture-rooms of the Benares College. While he approves of the measure meted out to the refractory student, he holds that the Principal has not done right by condemning other students as accomplices or abettors without at least some enquiry. These latter have shared the same fate with the delinquent.

A CORRESPONDENT has the following about the Bongong defalcation case:

"The case of Bhuban Mohan Dutt, late Head Clerk of the Bongong Sub-Divisional Office, has come to a close. The trial of the prisoner at the Sessions on four different counts of embezzlement took three days and created great sensation. The committing officer was present throughout the hearing and assisted the public prosecutor on three of the charges, the Jury gave the unanimous verdict of guilty. The Judge Mr. Monro in delivering the judgment made a short but impressive speech, pointing out the serious branch of trust which the prisoner had committed. "Constituted as is the Government of this country," the Judge observed, "the protection of the people and the safety of its revenue depended a good deal on the honesty of its subordinate officers. The Jury have recommended you to my mercy. I would look more leniently to your case than I would otherwise have done. But you must remember that you have been convicted of three distinct charges for each of which you are liable to transportation for life. I would therefore yet mark your conduct with severity and I accordingly sentence you to seven years' rigorous imprisonment on the first count. I am sorry that you at one time happened to be one of my own subordinate ministerial officers."

The sub-divisional officer deserves credit for bringing these cases into light. How is that so many defalcations have been discovered in the Nuddea District within so short a time? The screw must be lose somewhere.

WE STATED last week that the people of Krishnaghur presented a valedictory address to Mr. Lethbridge on his retirement from the Krishnaghur College. We give the following extracts from his reply:

"On my first landing in India I was happily sent here, and I soon learnt both to love and to respect those with whom I was here brought into contact the kind and enlightened inhabitants of this District, the colleagues with whom it was always a pleasure to me to work, the students whom it was always a pleasure to me to teach. When in the course of duty, I had to leave for another College in 1869, it was with a strong hope that before long I might be able to return. That hope was gratified in 1874. When I came back I found the College diminished in numbers and in importance, but I found the same kind and generous friends whom I had so much regretted to leave."

"Gentlemen, whatever I have done has been as nothing compared with the patriotic zeal, the generous enthusiasm, the glorious devotion to the great cause of education, displayed by the people of this district, and in particular by many of the gentlemen whom I now see around me. Nobles and gentlemen of Nudden, you may congratulate yourselves on having accomplished a grand patriotic work, one which will live to all ages one which will be an object of admiration and emulation to all your countrymen throughout India, you have been the first to show the world that this country can become self-sufficient in matters of education, even of the highest education. Encouraged by the sympathy of a large-hearted ruler, you have provided for the Kishnaghur College an endowment raised by subscription amongst yourselves, the first instance of such wisely-directed liberality and patriotism in India. And you have done more than this. By agreeing to the terms offered by the Government of Bengal in connexion with the founding of this endowment and the restoration of the Kishnaghur College to the status of a full-power College, you have initiated an attempt to carry on the highest education of the country mainly by agency provided by yourselves and trained in your own University of Calcutta. The only European Professor in this great and important College is the Principal, who will rightly continue to teach the English language and literature; but the mathematics, the Physics, the History, of our B A. course, as well as the classical and vernacular subjects, are taught by Native lecturers. This is an experiment of the very highest importance. Gentlemen, I am happy to have this opportunity of testifying publicly to the entire success which, in my opinion, has been achieved. The assistance which I have received from my colleagues, the extraordinary ability and untiring industry which characterise the work of our Professors and lecturers, Babu Umesh Chandra Dutt, Babu Bireswar Mitra M. A. Babu Nakuleswar Banerjee, and Babu Biraja Prasad Ghosh M. A. are such as any College in the world might well be proud of. These gentlemen have drunk deeply of the spirit of enthusiastic patriotism which has animated you all in this great work; and that the experiment is a great success is proved both by the triumphant results of the recent examinations, and by the crowded state of our classes, which are now larger than in the palmiest days of old."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

"I feel bound to say that the word Kaisar applies to the male sex, thus we read Kaisar-i-Rome for the Emperors of Rome. But I most respectfully ask you, why do they not make the word consonant with the sex of the Empress of India by only adding to it, according to the rules of Arabic grammar, the sign of the feminine gender, the letter Ta, which becomes Ha or h when silent, and thus make the title of our beloved sovereign Kaisareh-i-Hind. We have examples of this such as Sultan Sultanah; Mulik Mulikah &c.

### FRIDAY, 30TH MARCH.

IT IS DUE to Mr. J. D. Bell to say that he has accepted the office of Standing Counsel not as a *locum tenens* for Mr. Macrae. He was offered the appointment by the Government of India without any such condition, and he has accordingly accepted it.

THE TRUSTEES of the Gilchrist Educational Trust have agreed to assign in future the sum of £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not otherwise have been provided for. The Secretary of State being of opinion that it would not be right to give a larger sum for return passage to an unsuccessful scholar than is given by the Trustees to a sucessful scholar, the Government of India is informed that £50 only will in future be allowed.

THE FOLLOWING parallel statements are given in the *Ceylon Times*:

| *Diet for Honesty* | *Diet for Dishonesty* |
|---|---|
| Daily allowance to an able-bodied labourer on an Indian Relief Work.— | Daily allowance to Juan Appo, recently convicted of knocking out the brains of a near relative: |
| 16 ounces of rice, | Bread ..... 4 ounces. |
| and | Rice ..... 24 " |
| One Anna in cash. | Meat or Fish ..... 5 " |
| | Vegetables ..... 4 " |
| | Plantains ..... 2 " |
| | Dhall ..... 2 " |
| | Sugar ..... 1 ounce |
| | Coffee ..... 1 " |
| | Ghee ..... ½ " |
| | Onions ..... ½ " |
| | Salt and pepper ... ½ " |
| | Curry stuff, a sufficient quantity, comprising, Cummin seed Corisander seed, Garlic Maldi Fish, Tamarind, Saffron Cocoanut and Lime! |
| | *Vive Ruffianism!* |

REFERRING to Indigo cultivation in Behar the *Delhi Gazette* says: "History in fact repeats itself in indigo as in other things, and the Tirhoot planters have been treading in the footsteps of their brethren in Lower Bengal with precisely similar results." So public feeling is growing for a Commission of Enquiry into Indigo cultivation in Behar.

WE REPRODUCE from *Native Opinion* of Bombay the following flattering remarks of Professor Weber of Berlin on the *Nyaya Kosha* of Mr. Bhimcharya, teacher of Nyaya Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, Bombay:

"We have in this book a concise explanation, based on the chief works of the Nyaya and Vaiseshika systems, and justified in every case by full quotations and references, of all the technical terms of these two systems in alphabetical order..... It is a work of the greatest merit and industry, demanding, as it must have done, the complete mastery of a literature of more than ordinary extent and difficulty, which is moreoveri in many cases only accessible as yet in manuscripts, and the greatest judgment in selecting and arranging the material. We gladly tender our thanks to the author for the pains he has spent upon it."

BOMBAY has taken an unusual course of petitioning the Secretary of State for the extension of the term of office of a member of the local Council, Mr. Rogers, on the ground of his great ability and experience, and warm sympathy with the people.

ANOTHER FULLER CASE. The *Darjeeling News* has the following:

"We are sorry to hear that an European gentleman, named Richardson, has got into very serious trouble in Cooch Behar. It appears that Mr. Richardson had an altercation on the road with a native, and, doubtless after great provocation, struck the man on the face. Two days after the native died, it is said

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of tetanus, or lockjaw, and Mr. Richardson is to be tried on the capital charge."

Nothing it would seem will teach the rampant Anglo-Saxon to deal gently and kindly with the Native.

THE SUPREME COURT of Mauritius is in a pretty plight. We read that a case there hangs fire because of the three Judges, two are incapacitated and cannot sit: the Chief Judge because he is the *creditor of one of the parties to the suit*, and the Second Puisne Judge because he had been Counsel in the matter when he was Substitute Procureur General.

SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:

I. Captain W. J. Williamson, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, is reported to be appointed as Inspector General of Police and Jails, Assam, in succession to Mr. Trevor Plowden C. S.

II. A European Executive Engineer is charged with misappropriating Government Stores &c. for the purposes of his own Bungalow and Tea garden, the former under construction and the latter under cultivation. The story is that he wanted to make a native overseer a *participis criminis* in the matter, and failing in his attempt made an unfavorable report upon the Overseer, and hence the disclosures.

III. Twelve persons died the other day at Gauhati by the upsetting of a ferry boat in which they were crossing the Brahmaputra. This accident was due to the iron boat in actual use by the ferry having been removed elsewhere for the use of the Chief Commissioner.

IV. Is it credible that a Chief Commissioner should allow his dignity to be ruffled by an assault upon a fish women? Yet such is the report which I have received.

THE LEADER we fear will prove a bad leader, if it falls into the fashionable prejudice against Bengal and the Bengalis. Our contemporary questions our statement that of all the Indian Provinces Bengal contributes the largest amount of revenue and shews the largest surplus. His points are, 1stly. that Bengal cannot claim the whole of the customs revenue, and that Bengal is not defended in Bengal. We have over and over admitted these facts. We have always said—make a fair partition of the opium and custom revenues, and then give credit to Bengal for the revenues raised in it, and it is certain as two and two make four that after paying its "tribute" to the Government of India for protection and imperial administration Bengal can shew a large surplus. Under such circumstances it is not fair to tax Bengal further. The question is not whether it is the zemindars or any other class who make up this large revenue of Bengal, but whether it is not actually contributed by the people of Bengal at large. Our contemporary delights in figures of speech; we hope he will excuse us if we disturb some day his reveries (not revilings) with some hard and dry figures on this subject.

THE VELLUM petitioners have made a second petition to the Government of Madras on the ground that the Collector Mr. Thomas has made a report to their prejudice. We hope their petition will not be rejected on technical grounds.

THE BUILDER for February contains a report of a lecture at the Society of Arts, "On the Way to make Workmen's Cottages Comfortable, Warm, and Healthy," Mr. F. E. Thicke. The lecturer chiefly dwelt on the silicate washes and paints which he considered a great advance in sanitary science. He had seen structures where these paints were applied, and thought, with a little improvement, so as to remove the coarseness of the surface, they would be one of the greatest advantages in house construction.

MR. JUSTICE MARKBY'S appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University is notified in this morning's *Gazette of India*.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*Constantinople, March* 26.—The garrison here has been chained and replaced by Syrian troops. The Softas are agitating for the recall of Midhat Pacha.

*London, March* 26.—The latter part of the telegram of 24th should read, "the Commons undivided on Fawcett's motion, the debate was adjourned in consequence, the House approving the ministerial motion for an adjournment for the Easter recess.

*Obituary*—The Editor of the *Economist*.

*Constantinople, March* 26.—The Montenegrin delegates have broken off negotiations whith the Porte, and probably leave here on Saturday.

*Rome, March* 26.—The Pope is very feeble, and his condition causes great anxiety.

*London, March* 27.—There was an animated debate in the House of Commons to-night on the conduct of Sir Henry Elliott, during which Sir S. Northcote said that Government objected to a policy of corercion with Turkey, because it would neutralise the effort being made by the Porte in favour of its Christian subjects.

Replying to a question by Lord Hartington, Sir S. Northcote said that negotiations were still proceeding between the great powers respecting the Russian protocol, and that the principal question was the conditions on which it should be signed.

Parliament has adjourned for Easter.

29.—The Prince of Wales is recovering.

At the Cabinet Council, it was unanimously resolved to continue the negociations with Russia. The English Press is not sanguine as to the result.

*Constantinople, March* 29.—The Turkish deputies yesterday in discussing an address in reply to a speech from the throne unanimously repudiated the idea of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Porte.

*Washington, March* 28.—President Hayes has sent a Commission to Louisiana and invited the rival Governors of South Carolina to Washington to settle their disputes.

*London March* 29.—The Cabinet Council to-day resolved favourably to consider the counter-proposals made by Russia and sign the protocol but on the understanding that England would regard it as not binding in case of failure on the part of Russia to demobilise her forces.

30—Mr Layard is temporarily appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople. The *Morning Post* states that the protocol will be shortly signed by England on the basis of simultaneous disarmament by Russia.

*Constantinople March* 30—The Turkish deputies have voted an address in reply to the speech from the throne. The address opposes the territorial claims of the insurgent provinces and approves the rejection of the proposal made by the Powers at the Conference.

*Rome March* 29—A despatch from the Pontifical Secretary of State to the Papal representatives abroad dated the 21st March maintains the justice of the charges against the Italian Government in the allocution delivered by the Pope at a Consistory held at the Vatican on the 20th March.

*Capetown March* 13—The annexation of Transvaal is expected and the 13th Foot have been ordered up to Newcastle.

THERE were 230 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 24th ultimo, of which 57 were from fever of all kinds, 21 from diarrhœa and dysentry, 50 from cholera, 5 from small pox, 4 from measles and the rest from other causes. The cholera cases during the week were nearly treble of those in the preceding week, which were only 17.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has permitted Mr. V. H. Schalch to resign.

THIS MORNING'S *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of the Honorable Mr. Egerton to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

WE CONGRATULATE the *Behar Herald* on its revival. We hope it will now have a smooth career.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* is an excellent one. The letter-press is very readable. The chief cartoon represents Sir Richard Temple as Modern Macbeth, with his new rule of "Subsistence" on one side and "Death" on the other. He is made to soliloquise thus:

Macbeth (Sir Richard Temple)——
What! will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?

Horrible sight! Aye, now I see 'tis true:
For the "*grim visaged famine glooms upon me*"
And points at them for his.

Shakespere adapted.

THE FOLLOWING Indian gentlemen have successfully passed the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service: K. R. Kirtikar and H. D. Massanie of Bombay and D. Basu, N. Chatterjee, and B. L. Dutt of Bengal.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—

1. Report on Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1872-75. 2. Report on the Financial Results of Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1875-76. 3. Report on the Administration of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1875-76. 4. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States for 1875-76. 5. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1875-76. 6. General Report on the Operations of the Revenue Surveys of India for 1875-76. 7. Tenth Annual Report of the North Suburban Hospital, for 1876. 8. The Church and the Bible,—A reply to the Revd K.S. Macdonald's Pamphlet. 'Romes' Relation to the Bible." By Augustine Multhaup, S.J. 9. The Fifth Report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, for 1876. 10. A Revenue Mannual of the British Empire in India. By M. G. Ranade, Esq. M.A. 11. Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay 3 Vols. 12. Memorial of the Educated Natives of Lahore to the Viceroy against the abolition of the Delhi College.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1877.

## LORD LYTTON ON INDIAN FINANCE.

LORD LYTTON'S address on the Budget affords a key to his mind and character. There is a frankness, manliness, and good humour about it, which we cannot too highly admire. The address may be divided into three parts, the Finance, the Frontier Policy, and the Press. Lord Lytton, though never before in charge of finance, had the advantage of taking notes of the financial systems of the continent of Europe. As his Lordship said: "In the course of an official life which at least began early, it has frequently been my hard lot to grope my way with the greatest difficulty through the Financial Accounts of Continental Governments, in order to place before my own Government an accurate estimate of their financial situation." And the experience thus gained he is now in a position to utilize for the benefit of India. From his knowledge of continental finance his Lordship has come to the conclusion that "the whole system of Extraordinary Account is a perilous temptation to human weakness. A great English thinker, Mr. Burke, in his Character of George Granville, has held up to contempt those persons who mistake regulations for commerce, and figures for finance; and certainly I do not pretend to say that good book-keeping is, in itself, tantamount to good finance. But I do say that it goes a long way towards good finance, and that it is the primary condition of a sound financial situation." And his Lordship did not therefore hesitate to condemn our system of book-keeping. His Lordship said, "the system, hitherto followed, of jumbling up together remunerative and unremunerative public works in an account, to which the term 'extraordinary' is extremely applicable, has tended to make us less chary than we should otherwise have been in spending money upon them." The question, however, is whether the unremunerative public works are to be carried on to the same extent as before. Say what Lord Lytton may, if the Government does not put a check upon these works, the current income will not be sufficient to cover the cost unless considerable addition be made to taxation, which we believe his Lordship is not prepared to undertake. If the Railways constructed for strategic purposes, fortifications, barracks &c. be made a charge upon the revenue, either it must be met by heavy retrenchments or by heavy additional taxation. We entirely approve of the principle of charging unremunerative works to revenue, and we hope it will lead to economy. Lord Lytton spoke at length on the cotton duties. His Lordship has evidently a secret sympathy with his Finance Minister's "pleasures of imagination," but though a child of imagination himself, as a statesman he is too realistic not to realise his position. His Lordship protested, "I am not prepared to concede to the advocates of these duties a monopoly of disinterested devotion to the interests of India." He held that the question of these duties was one, in which both England and India were equally interested. English statesmen owed a debt to English interests, and Indian legislators owed a duty to Indian interests. He repudiated the distinction drawn between the interests of Manchester and those of England. His Lordship said, "the so-called interests of Manchester are a great vital organic part of the whole English body-politic; and, though it may be convenient to do so in theory, it appears to me quite impossible in fact, or in act, to separate the part from the whole. If a man stabs me in the hand or the foot, I am not comforted by his assurance that he recognises a distinction between my limbs and myself; that he has only been attacking my foot, or my hand; and that he had no intention of inflicting any personal injury on me. He *does* inflict a personal injury upon me; and the pain and hurt of that injury I feel, not only in the spot where I am wounded, but in every part of my body." Quite so, but the question is whether an Indian statesman should act upon his English instincts or upon his Indian responsibilities. India is dumb, but Manchester is noisy, and is the Indian ruler to do justice to the dumb millions of India or to the noisy agitators of Manchester? "Political economy," said his Lordship, "is either a science or it is not. If it is a science, the laws of it are not affected by locality or climate. They will assert themselves as inexorably in one part of the world as in another, whether they are followed or disregarded." But did England obey the laws of this science in its relation with India? Did it not destroy the cloth and sugar trade of India by imposing a high duty upon cotton, cotton goods, and sugar imported from India? Does it not still impose a heavy duty upon Indian tea? Are general principles of political economy to be appealed to only when India is to be sacrificed? Surely what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. His Lordship condemned the cotton duties, because, as his Lordship held, they have a protective tendency. On this point his Lordship thus noticed the Maharaja Narendra Krishna's remarks. His Lordship said,

"I like to call a spade a spade. And I congratulate my hon'ble friend Maharajah Narendra Krishna upon having the courage of his opinions. I have no doubt that my hon'ble friend, the Maharajah, unconsciously uttered the secret sentiment of many hearts besides his own, when he frankly told us that he hoped our present Cotton duty would be maintained, because he believed it to be necessary for the protection of our cotton manufactures. If I object to the present Cotton duties, it is because they appear to me inconsistent with sound financial principles, and, as such, injurious to the interests of India." Now, we take leave to deny for the thousandth time that the Cotton duties are protective. If Manchester has to pay 5 per cent cotton duty, India has to pay increased freight for importing cotton from America, for machinery, and for skilled English labor and supervision, and all these disadvantages more than counterbalance the duty levied upon Manchester goods. The best proof of the position that the duty is not protective is the fact that the import of Manchester goods has not decreased. But Lord Lytton frankly recognized the practical impossibility of any present reduction of the import duty on cotton goods. His Lordship said, "no one, so far as I am aware, no one in England or in India, has ever advocated, or even suggested, the reduction of this duty at the cost of fresh taxation for the purpose; and most certainly no such course is, or has ever been, contemplated by myself." But it is rather strange that his Lordship should have held out a hope of the remission of the duties when new taxes were being laid upon the people to restore an equillibrium between income and expenditure. Call these taxes local or imperial, the effect upon the tax-payers is all the same. His Lordship admitted that there were other fiscal reforms more urgently needed in India than the repeal of the cotton duties, but he did not like to commit himself. With great good humour his Lordship said: "But I dare not indulge in vaticination. The awful warning contained in the homily addressed last Wednesday by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor to my hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey is still ringing in my intimidated ear. Mrs. Malaprop long ago averred that we should not anticipate misfortunes till they are past; certainly that is a policy which appears to have greatly commended itself of late years to English statesmanship. But my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor goes further than Mrs. Malaprop, and forbids us even to anticipate good fortune. Therefore, as I am sitting just now within close reach of his ferule, I will endeavour not to anticipate anything at all." The Lieutenant Governor doubtless takes in good part the genial remarks of his Lordship, but we take leave to say that His Honor's speech was anything but a "homily." It was a piece of most cogent reasoning, a concatenation of hard practical truths, for the inculcation of which the country could not be too grateful to him. The Government of India, thanks to Sir John Strachey's dangerous cleverness, was placed in a by no means enviable position, and Mr. Eden did it a real service by pulling it out of the hole. The Viceroy's banter to his Lieutenant is conveyed with his usual felicity, but it can not be denied that good humour and gravity of the vice-regal office are not always compatible with each other. Both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor however came to the same conclusions though by different routes—both fought shy of the "unforeseen," and the identity of the sentiment between them became clear the moment the Viceroy left the ethereal region of the imagination and touched the *terra firma* of fact and reason.

With regard to the decentralization scheme His Lordship remarked:

I listened with the attention which his clear and practical utterances always command from me, to the few observations made last Wednesday by my hon'ble friend Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore upon the policy which has led us to introduce these Bills; and to which they will give effect, partial as yet no doubt, but salutary, I hope, so far as it can now be extended. I did not gather from what he then said that he had any cause to complain of the application to Bengal of the principle of localised financial responsibility: and indeed, I think, it can hardly be doubted that, if there be one province in India to which, more than any other, this principle may be justly and equitably applied, it is the wealthy and privileged province of Bengal. I trust then that the measures we hope to pass into law this morning will be prolific of beneficial results, which may hereafter be more widely extended. This will not be through any merits of their own; for, in themselves, they are somewhat insignificant little measures: but because of the principles they recognize, and which they will help us to carry out.

The real question raised by the Maharajah was not however answered by his Lordship—should decentralization be carried out on the present narrow basis, which involved gross injustice to the provinces?—should Bengal be burdened with additional taxation, when its surplus over provincial expenditure exceeded 10 crores of rupees per annum? We certainly appreciate the concession of greater freedom to the local Government, but with that concession should come financial justice to Bengal. As for localizing famine charges, we hold that that policy cannot be carried out in its integrity. The Irrigation Canals cannot prevent drought altogether, and when the people will suffer from scarcity, the cost of feeding them cannot be met from the provincial fund. Unless the imperial exchequer come to the rescue they will simply starve—and die!

## LORD LYTTON ON THE FRONTIER POLICY.

ALL honor to Lord Lytton for breaking through the cold officialism, which keeps the official mouth closed on matters of public importance! On the very day of his arrival in India his Lordship took a step, which sent a thrill through the official heart, to announce to the Indian public that he was a man, who liked to walk in the daylight of public opinion—that he meant what he said and said what he meant. He gave a fresh illustration of his candour and courage on Wednesday last by taking the public into confidence and unbosoming the secrets of his frontier policy. Referring to the mobilization of our forces on the frontier, as a prelude to a campaign, His Lordship said, "I beg to assure this Council that nothing could possibly be further from our minds than the intention thus imputed to us. It is obvious that, if we harboured any such design as this, the estimates laid before the Council would be very different from what they are. And to rush into purposeless border warfare, or wantonly to provoke hostilities with any of our immediate neighbours, would be an act of insanity, doubly inexcusable on the part of Government for which I am prepared to claim the merit of having secured, within the last few months, the most beneficent results from the patient pursuance of precisely the opposite policy." His Lordship, however said enough to indicate that we were on the brink of a "border warfare" twice or thrice within the last few months. Thus his Lordship said, "two years ago our relations with the neighbouring Khanate of Khelat were so extremely unsatisfactory that military operations against that country were commended to our immediate adoption by some of our most experienced frontier authorities." Lord Northbrook's pacific policy had averted that calamity, but the position was not altogether pleasant a few months ago, and if the cloud passed away, we must attribute our good fortune to the skilful diplomacy of Lord Lytton. His Lordship justly remarked, "the result is that without having fired a single shot, or shed a single drop of blood, our present relations with Khelat are more satisfactory, more fraught with promise for the future, and security for the present, than they have been for a long series of years." His Lordship laid just stress upon the maintenance of British influence on Frontier States, but how is this object to be effected? His Lordship thus answered his own question: "The means on which we reckon for the maintenance of British influence are loyal and disinterested advice, supported, if needs be, by timely and sufficient assistance, for the promotion, or confirmation, of good government, and social order, in contiguous territories less civilized than our own. We desire the promotion of this salutary British influence beyond our border, because we do not desire the hostile movement of British armies beyond our border. The connection existing between the tribes and populations inside and outside the frontier which it is our duty to guard, is so close, and so far-reaching, that any disturbance of the latter vibrates instantaneously along the whole extent of contiguous British territory." All this doubtless sounds well, but we cannot help saying that the meaning of His Lordship is not quite apparent. The end we clearly see, but what are the means for the accomplishment of the end? Is the path of diplomacy with the supple, suspicious, jealous and half-civilized tribes, which dwell on the frontier, so smooth as it is in Europe, which his Lordship once trod with so much pleasure and success? What guarantee is there for continued peace, friendship, and fidelity? His Lordship admitted that the aspect of affairs in Europe had colored the political horizon in Central Asia. He said:

Now, during the last six months, we have passed through a time when the Powers of Europe, armed as they still are to the teeth, seemed drifting into a war, of which the eddies could not fail to reach and trouble the minds of our Asiatic neighbours; whilst, at the same time, our frontier seemed threatened with a succession of local outrages and disturbances, greatly in excess of any by which it has been afflicted for many years past. At that time it was, in my opinion, the duty of this Government to place itself in a position of preparedness to defend the interests committed to its charge by military action, should military action, at any moment, be necessary, instead of waiting, unprepared, till the opportunity of effective military action had passed away.

And this was exactly what the public had thought. Possibly his Lordship has not thought it prudent to give out how Russian intrigues had been silently turning the course of affairs in Affghanisthan, and how essential therefore it was for our Government to be in a state of preparedness for the danger if it should come. The Government was fore-armed because it had been fore-warned. There were also other warnings calling for this armed demonstration. As his Lordship said, "had the Pass Afreedees continued recalcitrant; had the recent inroads on British territory been renewed; had the late disturbances on our frontier assumed, as at one time they seemed likely to assume, a more systematic character, then we might have found ourselves at any moment under an imperative obligation to resort to military operations, in order to punish the murder, or preserve the lives, and properties, of our own subjects; or restore and secure the peace of our frontier." But the necessity did not happily arise. His Lordship frankly admitted that "the border regions have, after 25 years of the closest geographical contact between us and them, remained almost the only ones in the whole world which are forbidden grounds to British footsteps, except on some mission of vengeance, and for the purpose of burning the homes, or destroying the property, of our neighbours, in retaliation for outrages committed by them upon our own territory." His Lordship added "I am thankful to say that these retaliatory raids have been somewhat less frequent of late years; still already twice within my own short tenure of office I have been called upon to consider the necessity of recourse to them." It will be thus seen that it is no military pastime or a mere desire to test mobilization, which has led to the massing of our forces on the frontier, though the lines are not written in the Budget. His Lordship plainly indicated that our relations with Cabul shall be placed on an improved basis. He said:

"If I do not rely upon military expeditions for the reasonable extension, or maintenance, of British influence around our frontier, neither do I rely upon spasmodic gifts and aimless expenditure of money, or a profitless assumption of embarrassing obligations.

These, then, are the feelings which induced me to invite a friendly interchange of views between ourselves and our near neighbour, the Ameer of Cabul, on matters of common interest, and for the improvement of our mutual relations; as also to comply with the suggestion made to us by His Highness, that Envoys on the part of the two Governments should meet at Peshawur for this purpose. These also are the principles which determined the instructions given to Sir Lewis Pelly. The personal and official intercourse between the two Envoys has been friendly. But I regret to say it has been prematurely terminated by a sad event. The Cabul Envoy, who was in seriously ill health when he arrived on British territory, died at Peshawur, last Saturday, of a malady from which he had long been suffering.

What might otherwise have been the practical results of his conferences with Sir Lewis Pelly, I am no more able to say than other Members of this Council. But I can positively state to the Council what will *not* be the practical result of these, or any other conceivable, negociations with the Ameer of Cabul.

On the one hand, they will assuredly not result in any unprovoked aggression by us upon the independence, or territories of His Highness, nor in any uninvited intervention in Afghanistan. On the other hand, they will no less assuredly not result in any unreciprocated concessions or uncalled for obligations on our part.

That His Highness has lost in the late Envoy a wise, an honest, and an experienced councillor, is a fact which I certainly regret all the more; because it cannot be denied that the mind of the Ameer has been deeply stirred by recent events at Constantinople, which, inflaming the sentiment

of religious fanaticism at Cabul, have somewhat disturbed his usually clear judgment and good sense.

We think that in some representations recently made to us by the Ameer, with reference to episodes in our relations with His Highness during the last few years, there is confirmation of this impression; and we believe that the peculiar and exceptional isolation in which His Highness has been induced to seek a source of strength, is more likely to prove a source of weakness to his rule, by acting prejudicially on the internal peace and progress of his dominions. We have, therefore, assured him that, if he really desires to strengthen the bonds of his relations with us, we shall, at all times, be ready to reciprocate that desire, and to assist him in promoting the attainment of its object; but that, if he has no such desire, we cannot act on the assumption of a sentiment, the evidence of which is not before us; that the matter is one which concerns His Highness rather than ourselves; and that we cannot accept, or acknowledge, unreciprocated liabilities.

This means a vigorous policy with regard to Cabul. Lord Lytton evidently aims at the abandonment of the old unprofitable and humiliating policy of bribing the Ameer with arms, ammunitions, and gold without an adequate return, but the question is whether our Government is a match for the wily Affghan. In view of the events in Europe and of the advance of the wave from the North some activity is certainly necessary, but in what direction should that activity run? Is our Government prepared to defend Affghanisthan against Russian aggressions or will it fall into the Russian scheme of swallowing it up. For our part we have always been of opinion that unless Russia be brought within the moral influence of European international polity there is no hope of a stable peace in Central Asia.

## LORD LYTTON ON THE PRESS.

NOTHING could be more frank and honorable than Lord Lytton's advance to take the public into confidence. In enunciating his frontier policy in course of his address on the Budget his Lordship took an unusual step, and he was fully alive to its novelty. His Lordship argued that the frontier policy and the financial policy were intimately connected with each other, for it was obvious that on the condition of the frontier policy must depend at all times the military expenditure, which the Government must provide for. But he had another good excuse. His Excellency said:

"The Viceroy of India has very few opportunities of telling the public the truth, about the facts and principles of his policy on important questions in which the public is legitimately interested. In countries governed by representative institutions it is the easy function of a free Press to criticise the action of a free Government; of whose action all the facts and principles are not only well known, but elaborately explained, to the community at large. In India, however, the position of the Press is a peculiarly difficult and embarrassing one; for it is expected to criticise daily the policy and action of a Government, whose policy and action are, in nine instances out of ten, wholly unknown to it. And thus, even with the best intention, its judgment is exceptionally liable to error. The members of such a Government as ours cannot sit in the gate like the lawgivers of old; they cannot be continually crying out to the public. "Pray good people allow us to prove to you that we are neither fools nor knaves, only hear us for our cause, and be silent that you may hear." But there is, at least, one thing which can be done by the head of this Government to mitigate the mutual disadvantages of an anomalous position. He can, even at the risk of sometimes disregarding official etiquette, seize every opportunity which comes within his reach to win confidence, by showing confidence; and to dispel fictions by stating facts. Such an opportunity has been offered me to-day, and I have embraced it eagerly, perhaps even recklessly, because I think that every member of the non-official community ought to feel interested, (and I am glad to believe that every member of it does feel interested) in all questions that concern the public welfare. For the management of such questions, this Government must, no doubt, in the first instance, be generously trusted by the public; whose interests it is here to protect or improve. But, sooner or later, the Government must satisfy the public that it has not been regardless of the responsibilities involved in so great a trust; and the sooner it can do this the better it will be for all concerned. Since I came to India the magnitude of these responsibilities has been daily, hourly, I may say unceasingly, present to my mind; and if I err in my own judgment as to the course we ought to follow in the discharge of them, I am fortunately surrounded by able and experienced Councillors who are ever ready to correct me. Believing, as I do, that at all times the purity of our purpose, and the character of our policy, will bear the light, I hope that I shall ever be ready to court, and never disposed to shirk, the daylight of public opinion.

The Latin proverb avers that all is magnified by the unknown. My own experience assures me that all is distorted by the half-known, and it is not the daylight, but the twilight, that I shun"

All honor to the statesman, who cherishes such enlightened and generous sentiments. The press in India labors under peculiar difficulties, which Lord Lytton fully recognizes. Confidence begets confidence; if the Government reposes confidence in the Press, the Press is sure to reciprocate that feeling towards the Government. In this country the press has a far greater responsibility than even in England, for here the Government is an absolute despotism tempered by public opinion. In England there are representative institutions, which are strong enough to protect the people, but in India we have no such institutions. The barrier which Indian officialism places between the Government and the people is so strong and comprehensive that it is hard to remove it. The Press is the only power which can lift it up, but it stands in need of assistance from the powerful hand of the Government. Lord Lytton seems to thoroughly appreciate the difficult position of the Indian Press, and the helping hand which His Lordship promises to stretch forth will, we need hardly say, be grasped with loyalty and gratitude by the members of the fourth estate.

## THE MODERN GOLGOTHA.

THIRTEEN years ago Sir John Strachey as President of the Bengal Sanitary Commission, described Calcutta as a modern Golgotha. He wrote:

"In the filthiest quarters of the filthiest Towns that I have seen in other parts of India, or in other countries, I have never seen anything which can be for a moment compared with the filthiness of Calcutta. This is true, not merely of the inferior portions of the Town, or of the bye-ways and places inhabited by the poorer classes, but it is true of the principal thoroughfares and of the quarters filled with the houses of the richest and most influential portion of the Native community. If a plain unvarnished description of the streets of the Northern Division of Calcutta, bordered by their horrible open drains in which almost all the filth of the City stagnates and putrifies, were given to the people of England, I believe that they would consider the account altogether incredible."

Again:

"It is not my wish to attempt to describe in detail the condition of Calcutta. To all who are here upon the spot the facts are notorious. The state of the Capital of British India, one of the greatest and wealthiest Cities in the world, is a scandal and a disgrace to a civilized Government. The questions that are involved are not mere questions of ordinary sanitary improvement, such as those which commonly arise in other cities and in other countries. The condition of this City is such that it is literally unfit for the habitation of civilized men. Even if we put aside all questions of Public health, and look on the matter as one of common decency, or as one of good Government, the state of Calcutta is disgraceful to the last degree."

And to-day Dr. Payne, the Health-Officer of the town, says that Calcutta is in no better condition:

"It is impossible to conceive a more perfect combination of all the evils of crowded city life with primitive filthiness and disorder than is presented in the native portion of Calcutta. Dirt, in the most intense and noxious forms that a dense population can produce, covers the ground, saturates the water, infects the air and finds, in the habits and incidents of the people's lives, every possible facility for re-entering their bodies; while ventilation could not be more shunned in their houses than it is if the climate were arctic instead of tropical. If, then, Calcutta be not a deadly place, filth in its utmost intensity must be innocuous and sanitation a pretentious sham."

And if with all the sums spent within the last thirteen years and the great works executed, and steady attention paid to conservancy, the sanitary condition of Calcutta has not improved, then "sanitation" is certainly a "pretentious sham." Now let us see what the Calcutta Municipal Corporation has done since Sir John Strachey painted the capital of the empire as a modern Golgotha. It has nearly completed first and second class drainage works, and greatly pushed on the third class sewers at a total cost of about 80 lacs. It has introduced a system of water-supply, which has from first to last cost another 80 lacs. It has constructed a municipal railway for the transport of the sweepings from the town at an aggregate cost of about 5 lacs. It has spent about 14 lacs upon two municipal markets for the supply of good and wholesome food to the people. It has built a slaughter-house at a cost of about a lac and a half with a view to bring the supply of meat under its control. It has placed all private markets under the supervision of the Health-Officer, whose establishment annually cost about Rs. 30,000, for the last two years a little less, exclusive of the regular conservancy establishment. "The condition of the river," wrote Sir John Strachey, "upon the banks of which Calcutta stands is as abominable as that of the city itself. More than five thousand human corpses have been every year thrown from Calcutta into the river which supplies the greater part of the inhabitants with water for all domestic purposes, and which for several miles is covered with shipping as thickly as almost any river in the world. Fifteen hundred corpses have actually been thrown into the river in one year from the Government Hospitals alone." Now, all this has been suppressed. The cremation ghats have been placed under proper regulations and supervision, and the corpses of paupers are burnt at the expense of the Municipality. New roads, which supply new lungs to the city, have been opened at a cost of some fifteen or twenty lacs of rupees. A new square has been opened in the heart of the native town at an outlay of about three lacs of rupees. And in the face of all this vast outlay and all these vast improvement we are told by the Health-Officer, that "if Calcutta be not a deadly place, filth in its utmost intensity must be innocuous and sanitation a pretentious sham." What is then to be done is the question. If Calcutta still remains a modern Golgotha, why then tax the pockets and patience of the people, and spend so much money and energy upon its sanitation? But, strangely, enough, while the Health Officer gives such a dark picture of the sanitary condition of Calcutta, he turns round and says, "there are, however, among the leaders of native opinion some who, though they will not own themselves open enemies of sanitary improvement, point to increasing mortality as an evidence of the inefficacy of all that has been already done." But these "leaders of native opinion" are not professional men; they cannot dive into the mysteries of science, but take facts as they are. And what do the facts denote? We give the following statement of deaths in Calcutta from the most prevalent diseases from 1868 to 1876:

| YEARS | Cholera. | Diarrhœa and dysentery. | Fevers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 .. ... ... | 4,186 | 2,414 | 3,681 |
| 1869 ... ... .. | 3,592 | 2,011 | 3,837 |
| 1870 .. ... ... | 1,563 | 1,702 | 3,631 |
| 1871 ... ... .. | 800 | 1,489 | 4,249 |
| 1872 ... .. ... | 1,142 | 1,808 | 5,103 |
| 1873 .. ... ... | 1,155 | 1,652 | 4,746 |
| 1874 .. ... ... | 1,329 | 1,896 | 4,644 |
| 1875 ... ... ... | 1,726 | 2 098 | 5,432 |
| 1876 ... .. .. | 1,851 | 1,864 | 4,261 |

| YEARS. | Small-pox. | Other causes. | Total. | Per 1,000 of population, census 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 ... .. | 43 | 3,412 | 1.3736 | 32 |
| 1869 .. ... | 39 | 3,316 | 12,795 | 29·8 |
| 1870 .. ... | 151 | 3,445 | 1,0162 | 24·4 |
| 1871 ... ... | 32 | 37.29 | 1,0299 | 24 |
| 1872 .. .. | 18 | 3,852 | 1,1923 | 27·8 |
| 1873 ... ... | 34 | 3.971 | 11.558 | 26·9 |
| 1874 ... ... | 126 | 4,646 | 12641 | 29·4 |
| 1875 ... ... | 782 | 5.031 | 15,069 | 35 |
| 1876 ... ... | 71 | 4,817 | 12.964 | 30·2 |

Now, the main drainage of Calcutta was completed for nearly two-thirds of the town by 1870, but from 1871 we find a considerable increase of fever. The increase has varied from 25 to 50 per cent., and forms, we cannot help saying, a cruel commentary on the sanitary effects of the drainage. The water-supply was completed in 1870, and in the very first year the number of cholera deaths came down fifty per cent. of the total of the previous year In the next two years the total again rose about 30 per cent, and it has been steadily rising since 1873, the aggregate number of cholera deaths of 1876 being 1851 against 1563 of 1870, or 20 per cent. more of that year. The truth is, the mass of writing with which the Health-Officer favours the public, we are sorry to say, affords no light whatever on the cause of this increase. And yet the "leaders of native opinion" are sneered at for pointing to this "increasing mortality." But the "leaders of native opinion" are not opposed to sanitary improvement. They did not oppose the drainage scheme on sanitary grounds but on the ground of expense, though it must be admitted that they could not disregard the warning which one of the most eminent doctors that ever came out to India had given by condemning the sewers as so many "elongated cesspools." How is it that deaths from fever and other causes have been steadily increasing with the extension of the drainage? But let that pass. That the "leaders of native opinion" were justified in protesting against the expensiveness of the drainage scheme is clear from the statements of Sir Stuart Hogg in one of his recent administration reports. Sir Stuart says: "The drainage scheme was first suggested in 1855 at the moderate cost of 30 lacs, including neccssary water works for the town. The scheme and plans were examined and criticised by a Special Committee appointed by Govern-

ment, the result being that modifications and additions were made, which brought up the estimate to Rs. 51,40,300. The scheme was again reported on by Mr. Rendall, and the plans and estimates approved by him amounted to Rs. 65,81,000, of which amount Rs. 28,00,000 was for a water supply, and for the drainage works Rs. 37,81,000." Now, the drainage and water supply have together cost about 150 lacs, or about four hundred per cent. of the original estimate. Sir Stuart added, "had this large expenditure from the capital account, coupled with the great annual expense of working the scheme, been foreseen, it is probable that there would have been few advocates for the commencement of the works." Still as the works have been undertaken the "leaders of native opinion" advocate the completion of the drainage and the doubling of the water supply, and yet they are charged with obstructiveness. It needs be remembered that the native division, which is held up to reproach, was hitherto systematically neglected by the Municipality. The drainage works were commenced in the Southern Division first, though in a sanitary point of view it was far better off; more streets and roads in the Southern Division have been laid with water pipes, though the Northern Division is nearly double its size. Hitherto most of the improvements were concentrated upon the Southern Division, and if some attention is now paid to the Northern Division, it is owing to the reiterated protests of the "leaders of native opinion." But Dr. Payne takes no note of these facts.

We have neither time nor space to examine all the statements and opinions given in the voluminous report of Dr. Payne. We need not repeat that we have a high respect for him. We were foremost in advocating his appointment, and both in these columns and elsewhere we gave our humble support to him whenever his name was mentioned in connection with the present appointment. We have patiently watched his work, and we must confess we have been sadly disappointed—we have yet seen nothing of a substantial character done by him. He has what some people call it a faculty of the pen—he is a capital hand at writing reports and compiling figures, and has given us some valuable papers on vital statistics. He is master of a forcible and vivid style and can put facts and figures in an attractive garb. But his figures are not always well tested, *vide* his statistics of infant mortality. He deals in scientific platitudes, with which we are treated almost *ad nauseum*. Not unfrequently he contradicts himself on most important points. Thus he calls Calcutta "a most deadly city," and yet compared with some of the most advanced towns of England the rate of mortality here is low enough. In London the death-rate per 1000 is 24, in Manchester 33, in Liverpool 38, in Sunderland 39, and in Calcutta 27. In Calcutta, says Dr. Payne, the population is migratory, but so it is in London. If he wishes to ascertain the exact proportion of deaths among the resident population in this city, he can do so by requiring the necessary particulars in the death register, and we believe he has done so in the new forms. The tanks and bustees are certainly the abodes of disease and death, but no one objects to his filling up of the tanks, if he will give the people an adequate supply of water, which they must have, and if he will not fill them with the sweepings, to the use of which for this purpose some members of his own faculty are opposed. As for the bustees he himself admitted in one of his reports that neither the private owners or the municipality have means for this gigantic undertaking, and that it cannot be carried out unless the Government assist the town with funds. But more than that. How can the owners of bustees drain them, until the present open ditches are filled up and piped, and thus the means of drainage be placed within their reach? When such is the case, we cannot understand why Dr. Payne goes on writing flaming reports, and sneering at "leaders of native opinion," which serve no useful purpose whatever. These "leaders of native opinion" with their "love of filth" have voted money liberally for the completion of the drainage, and have recommended the doubling of water supply, but what has he on his own part done? He has not given one intelligible scheme of improvement, a single estimate, a single practical suggestion, a single specification of works to be done. On the other hand he has given reams of inflated writings, pompous paragraphs, sensational generalizations and second-hand hygienic truisms. Words! words! words! If this is the work of the Health-Officer, he is we must confess an expensive luxury for the town.

## ADMISSION OF NATIVES INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It affords us great pleasure to notice that the late meeting on the Civil Service question has received the general support of the press. Two of our daily contemporaries, the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* have given in their powerful adhesion. The *Englishman* "congratulates" the promoters of the meeting on their "great success," and says that "the subject, which may well be called the burning question of the day for them, was discussed with a moderation which English orators on similar occasions would do well to imitate." Again, "the educated voice of the country has plainly declared that it will have none of it, but will have another thing, a fair field and no favour. No Englishman is likely to be willing to deny them that, there is so much in the nomination system that may be said to appeal particularly to what it is the fashion to gibbet as the peculiar vices of Orientals, suppleness, want of independence, and insatiable desire to please, that we are all the more gratified to see it publicly repudiated by Orientals of Orientals, Bengalis. The gentlemen who were present at the meeting of Saturday, and the many others who could be present in sympathy only, deliberately declined the vicious concession offered to them, and resolved to struggle for what alone their countrymen could hold with self-respect. In doing so many of them were doubtless conscious that they were sacrificing their own worldly interests, or those of their children. But they have done much to vindicate their national character, and they have done much to ensure that senility shall not in future be a quality essential to their success in political life." Our contemporary thus concludes:

"We have little doubt that this class, whose increase is synonymous with the moral and social elevation of Bengalis, will go on augmenting in numbers, specially stimulated and encouraged for the present by Lord Lytton's own gifted words. But, meanwhile, we claim for its representatives a respectful hearing upon a subject on which they are the most competent to speak. It is not more surely the case that Bengalis must seek for employment for their energies and talents in independent, self-respecting avocations and not solely in Government service, than it is that, if a movement in this direction is not to be checked, we must listen to the pleadings of men like those we have named on a great question like this. They are the men who have given their countrymen a bright example of the career that awaits the efforts of independent genius. They ask us that Government will not neutralize its effects by turning the energies of their younger brethren from the open field of honest competition into the backways of sycophancy and intrigue."

The *Statesman* says:

"The meeting on Saturday was perfectly unanimous in favour of competition, and not only the numbers who attended but also the names of representative men who were either present or expressed sympathy with the object of the meeting sufficiently prove that the meeting expressed the feeling of the whole educated community. In proof of our statement that the movement is not confined to Bengal, it will be observed that a simultaneous movement has taken place in the Punjab. The whole of educated India indeed is of one mind, and better reasons than any we have yet heard must be advanced to justify the Government in adhering to what is its evident intention to admit natives only by selection. The theory that competition can only ensure intellectual acuteness, and that selection is necessary to obtain the requisite moral qualities, is untenable. A system of competition such as we have advocated would be a better guarantee for moral character than any system of nomination. Nomination means patronage, and patronage means favouritism and jobbery. If we want a vast increase of these things, and if we want to draw a broad line of distinction between European and Native Civilians to the disadvantage of the latter, then let us have nomination. But we have now been told in unmistakeable language that the natives themselves ask nothing but fair and open competition, with tests no less severe than Englishmen undergo, and this they do ask with earnestness that we must not disregard, and that the British Parliament will not disregard. Parliament will enquire why its enactments with regard to native appointments have not been obeyed, and we trust it will at once insist upon raising the limit of age so as to suit native candidates."

All this is very encouraging. But as might be expected the *Pioneer* is opposed to the movement. In noticing the meeting it begins with a sneer. It says, "the native inhabitants of Calcutta, or rather that section of them which is represented by the Indian Association, consider that the same facilities for entering Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service should practically be granted to natives as are enjoyed by Europeans." Now, nothing could be more opposed to facts than this statement. The meeting was not sectional; it was truly representative in its character; it represented all classes of the native community of the metropolis, and also, as was seen from the letters received, all the provinces of the empire. The voice raised in Calcutta finds an echo through the length and breadth of the Indian continent. Already a responsive meeting has been held in the Punjab, and we believe it is the intention of the promoters of the Calcutta memorial to circulate it widely throughout the country for signature. The writer admits that the memorialists claim nothing but a fair field and no favour. And yet he says that their "success might easily be undeserved—looking at the matter, that is, from the examiner's point of view." Now we do not clearly understand what our contemporary means by the examiner's point of view." What has that to do with the just claims of the people of this country? Whether the double examination, that is in England and in India, will suit the convenience of the examiners or not is not a matter of the slightest importance. He says, "no word is said about keeping the Indian standard and the English standard equally high." Now, when the memorialists say that they want a fair field and no favour, does it not distinctly mean that they advocate no lowering of the standard for the Indian candidates? We can assure him that they do not wish to lower the standard at all. They are quite willing that the present test should be maintained, or if necessary made higher for all classes of candidates. He says, "even if an attempt were made to secure uniformity, it would most likely fail." We do not see why. The same questions may be set to English and Indian candidates; the only difference in the test will be perhaps in the *viva voce* examination, but this is a matter which may be easily arranged. Then our contemporary is of opinion that the native of India, as a rule, is not qualified to hold covenanted appointments till he has at least visited England; so that the examinations in India would be rejected, if only on this ground." We do not perceive the force of this reason. We are not opposed to a visit to England *per se*; it has many advantages, but we cannot understand why an Indian should not be considered fit for admission into the covenanted Civil Service unless he goes to England. Is an English varnish absolutely necessary for an Indian to qualify him for the public service? Are we to understand that Indian education is worth nothing for this purpose? Are the men educated in India, and admitted into the higher ranks of the uncovenanted service, both executive and judicial, not fit for the posts they hold? And do they not perform much the same functions, which the junior members of the covenanted service discharge? Are the Deputies in charge of sub-divisions a whit inferior to the Assistants and Joints, who are charged with similar duties? On the contrary are they not more efficient because of their knowledge of this country and their sympathy with the people? Are not the native judicial officers considered even in some respects superior to their covenanted brethren? Are there not natives educated in India found competent in the Legislative Councils, in the Municipal Corporations, and in local Committees? Then why should Indian education be undervalued? It is argued that the examination in England shuts out the higher classes of native society from the competitive examination, and the best solution of the difficulty we submit is to hold the examination in India, which would be accessible to all alike. If the Government is really sincere in its protestations in the interest of the higher classes, then it ought not to hesitate in complying with the prayer of the memorialists. Again it is said that the aristocracy of the land are not likely to enter the service, and that it is therefore not worth while to open the service to Indian candidates in India. Now, in India the aristocracy is of two kinds, the aristocracy of wealth and aristocracy of birth or caste. The aristocracy of wealth do not care for the

public service; they are above want, and do not like to bring themselves under the discipline of the public service. But the great middle classes in India constitute the aristocracy of caste. A Bramin or a Kyasth, however humble his means commands the respect of the proudest plutocrat in the land. Then the middle classes constitute the backbone of society in every country. Is it not the middle classes of English society, which have now the greatest voice in the administration of the United Kingdom? Is it not they who supply the intellect and energy of the nation, and can a country hope to rise in the scale of nations, which represses its intellectual and educated classes. As for moral qualities, that man is fit for Dullanda, who will say that they are not developed by education in India. Our schools and colleges must have been a huge mistake and an unmitigated folly, if they have failed in developing the moral qualities in the educated native. But what is the fact? Has not a marvellous moral revolution been effected by English education in India? Do we not receive every day accumulated proofs of it, and yet we are told that "the native of India as a rule is not qualified to hold covenanted appointments in India till he has at least visited England." If that had been the opinion of Parliament, it would not have passed the Statute of 1870 legalizing the appointment of natives to the Civil Service without being required to go to England. By all means encourage natives of India to go to England, for it is calculated to do them much good, but do not lay it down as an absolute condition for the recognition of their natural claim to serve their country and sovereign. We assert this claim on the high ground of justice, and we appeal for support to Lord Lytton's ringing words that one act of injustice does more harm to the Queen's Indian Empire than thousands of bayonets arrayed against it.

## A PLANTER *vrs.* AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

FOR obvious reasons we watch with a jealous eye the proceedings of the executive, who not unfrequently push their vigour beyond the law. When therefore we read the letter of Mr. J. R. Rainey, a Planter residing in the sub-division of Khoolnea, to the *Englishman*, bringing serious charges against Babu Denonath Mookerjea, Deputy Magistrate in charge of that sub-division, and our contemporary's opinion "that the next *Calcutta Gazette* should announce the Lieutenant Governor's decision on the Deputy Magistrate's conduct, of which, we conclude, there can be but one opinion," our first impression was that this case was of a piece with the others, which have from time to time been brought to our notice, and on which we felt it our duty to comment sharply. But the *Englishman* remarked that the statements before it were *exparte*, and we were therefore curious to see the other side of the story, and it appears from the facts placed at our disposal and from the judgment of Mr. Winter, the Joint-Magistrate, which was published by our contemporary in his issue of the 28th October last, that the summary course recommended by him is not at all justified by the facts of the case. The facts are as follows: The Chairman of the Branch Road Cess Committee at Khoolnea, who is the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division, proposed to the District Magistrate of Jessore the extension of the strand road of the Khoolnea station along the banks of the Bhoirub and Roopsa rivers, and informed him that there was no difficulty to this improvement being carried out beyond the objections of Mr. Rainey, who had a few yards of land on the river bank within the whole distance of half a mile, and he accordingly solicited instructions. The Magistrate pointed out to the Chairman of the Khoolnea Branch Committee the provisions of Section 5 Regulation XI. of 1825, whereby Magistrates were authorized to remove all obstructions on the banks of navigable rivers for the free passage of boats, and expressed a hope that Mr. Rainey would waive his objections on the ground of public utility. The Magistrate's letter was communicated to Mr. Rainey, who however refused to give up the land. The Chairman of the Branch Committee forwarded Mr. Rainey's reply to the Magistrate for further instructions. The Magistrate then ordered that a judicial enquiry should be held under Section 532 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to ascertain the fact as to whether the public had a right of way upon the disputed land. The Chairman of the Branch Committee in his magisterial capacity served a notice upon Mr. Rainey, who however protested that he should hold the investigation when he as Chairman was interested in the matter. The Deputy Magistrate suspended his proceedings, and forwarded Mr. Rainey's letter to the Magistrate, who transferred the case to Mr. Winter, the Joint-Magistrate, for adjudication. The Joint-Magistrate held a local investigation and examined witnesses. We are informed that the zemindar of Ramnagar, in whose *putni* talook the disputed land is situate, and from whom Mr. Rainey holds his tenure, appeared and filed a petition to the effect that a road did exist upon the disputed land and that he had no objections to offer. Mr. Winter, the Joint-Magistrate, in his judgment, accuses the Deputy Magistrate of "a spirit of partizanship." He says, "the Deputy Magistrate's object seems to have been (judging from his own evidence and from the language of the notice) to improve the Strand Road all along the Boirub and Roopsa Rivers." Now, how this constitutes a "spirit of partizanship" we fail to understand. He adds:

> "Now, all that the Deputy Magistrate could have had to act upon was his own eagerness to do that which his predecessors had evidently failed in. I find in the record a letter, No. 406, dated the 20th November 1874, from a former Sub-divisional officer and Chairman of the Branch Road Cess Committee stating that "it being in contemplation to construct a road from the Coilaghata Road to the Burial Ground of the Christians belonging to the Church of England, I have the honour to request the favour of your informing me, at your earliest convenience, for the information of the Culnah Branch Road Cess Committee, if, as a member of that Church, you be willing to allow the gratuitous use of a strip of land 30ft. wide and 20ft. beyond the highest-flood mark of the Roopsa River from the Coilaghata road to the Burial Ground for the construction of a road. As a gift in aid of the cause of Christianity, the Committee trust you will not decline to give up a portion of the land of which you make no use." It thus appears that what a former Chairman asked as a favour as late as the year 1874, the present Chairman, Babu Dinonath Mookerjea, ventures to claim in the year 1876, as a matter of right."

It does not necessarily follow that if one officer had committed an error, the other should persist in that error, if he was satisfied to the contrary. And Mr. Winter's judgment shows that Babu Denonath was right, for he says, "it has been clearly established in evidence, that there is a right of way across the land in question to a village some way south, as also to the Christian Burial ground, and to a place used for cremation by Hindus." If this is the finding of the Joint-Magistrate with what consistency could he accuse the Deputy Magistrate of a "spirit of partizanship" for demanding as a "matter of right" what his predecessor had asked for as a "matter of favour." We are informed that evidence had been tendered to the effect that a former Deputy Magistrate of Khoolnia had some years ago made the road 20 feet wide with convict labour, but the Joint-Magistrate makes no allusion to it. The latter questioned the present Deputy Magistrate as to the width of the road, and he answered "in my opinion the road on the spot in question is about 20 feet broad." He then goes on: "The Branch Road Cess Chairman, however, much to his credit, makes the *amende honorable* by stating: "The grass is bare only on the footpath line." Now, the road being out of repairs, it was not to be wondered at that the footpath over which the public traversed was bare of grass, and that the rest was covered with grass. We do not see wherein lies any inconsistency in the two statements of the Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Winter remarks, "it is difficult to see why the Deputy Magistrate commenced improving the so-called Strand Bank Road to the south of the Coilaghat, and not near the Sub-divisional Cutchery, where the present Strand Road stops at present." But he forgot that unless the objections of Mr. Rainey were removed, it would be useless to begin the work, for if there was a gap in the line, the money spent upon the road would be thrown away.

If there is a "right of way," then it is a public road, and the Joint-Magistrate finds that "it has been clearly established that there is a right of way across the land." Such being the case it passes our understanding to perceive the distinction which the Joint-Magistrate makes between a "public pathway" and a "public road," or the justice of the remark that the attempt to "turn a public pathway into a public road," is "most objectionable" or shews "a spirit of partizanship." The Deputy Magistrate far from deserving censure deserves praise for the pluck he shewed in asserting the public right in the face of such powerful opposition. We need hardly add that we have given the facts as we have received them; if there is any misstatement or misrepresentation we shall be glad to publish any correction.

## A PARALLEL OF THE RAJSHAYE DOG CASE AND SOMETHING WORSE.

HERE is a parallel of the Rajshaye dog case and something worse. Mr. Clay, Deputy Commissioner Sylhet, preferred a charge against certain persons for trespass and damage. We give the facts of the case in his own words:

> "On Saturday night, 25th November, the gate at the north entrance of my compound was broken down from its hinges. Cattle belonging to the accused were caught trespassing in my compound during the night. It cannot of course be ascertained what particular beast or beasts broke down the gate, but there can be no reasonable doubt that it was done by some of the cattle. Two others were caught the same night, but owners' names have not yet been ascertained.
>
> My complaint against the Defendants is that they have committed an offence punishable under section 426 P. C by doing an act (viz letting loose their cattle at night) which they knew to be likely to cause wrongful loss by injury to property.

As might be expected the subordinate court gave judgment in favour of the prosecution. This judgment came before the High Court in the exercise of its power of revision and general supervision. Justices Markby and Mitter make the following remarks:

> "In this case in which the Deputy Commissioner was himself the Prosecutor, five persons have been convicted of mischief done in the Deputy Commissioner's private compound and have been fined various sums, or in default 7 days imprisonment and Rs. 10 compensation has been awarded to the Deputy Commissioner.
>
> We do not find the slightest evidence of a common offence of mischief having been committed by the prisoners, or indeed of any offence of mischief having been committed at all, and we quash the conviction. The fines if paid will be refunded and the Deputy Commissioner will also refund the compensation awarded to himself.
>
> We feel bound to say that we consider the Deputy Commissioner's conduct in reference to these proceedings to be open to serious observation. Only a short time ago a conviction obtained in a private prosecution instituted by him was quashed by this Court under somewhat similar circumstances.
>
> It is extremely desirable that the principal Magistrate of a district should avoid, if possible, appearing as a private prosecutor in the criminal courts under his own immediate superintendence and there was nothing in the present case which could justify this course. The injury was one of very trivial importance, and if the Deputy Commissioner felt it necessary to take steps for the protection of his property the matter was one rather for the Civil Court.
>
> We are compelled to make these remarks because we consider that it is calculated to bring the administration of justice into serious discredit when so responsible an officer as a Deputy Commissioner allows the Criminal law to be misapplied in obtaining redress for his own private grievances.
>
> The Deputy Commissioner has had notice that the record was sent for by order of this Court under Section 297 of the Code of Cri. Pro. but he has not taken any steps to justify the proceeding. We therefore feel bound to deal with this case as it appears upon the record. A copy of this judgment will be send to the Deputy Commissioner and to the Chief Commissioner of Assam."

Comments upon the above are superfluous. We say that this case is worse than the Rajshaye dog case, and we say so advisedly, for the High Court remarks that "only a short time ago a conviction obtained in a private prosecution instituted by him was quashed by this Court under somewhat similar circumstances." And yet Mr. Clay is not corrected. But the Government it would seem took no notice of this case, and the Deputy Commissioner evidently got emboldened. Could any thing be more demoralizing than that the Magistrate of a district should stand as a prosecutor before a Court subordinate to him? Can't it be arranged that whenever cases of this kind should occur they should be transferred to some Court in some other district? Will the Assam Government take any notice of the conduct of Mr. Clay? It is clear from the judgment of the High Court that this officer is not fit to be kept in charge of a district.

## THE CYCLE OF DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

DR. HUNTER has written a very able and interesting paper on the subject. When in his recent tour at Madras he was told by the Government astronomer Mr. Pogson that he had fears of another drought. The solar maculations or sun-spots pass, as is well known, through periods of increment and decrease averaging eleven years. Mr. Pogson, like Professor C. P. Smyth, holds that the periods

of minimum sun-spots are the periods of maximum heat. He estimates the direct solar heat in the tropics, at several degrees higher during the period of minimum maculation, than during the opposite period when sun-spots most prevail. Mr. Pogson believes that Southern India is precisely one of the tracts where these phenomena might, on general principles, be looked for. It is a tropical country, much of which is arid or rocky by nature, and much of which has been denuded of its forests by man. As a matter of fact, we are now passing through one of these periods of minimum maculation. The sun-spots reached a low point throughout 1876, and will decline to their minimum in 1878. The same solar conditions, therefore, which according to the Government Astronomer's theory, influenced the rainfall in so disastrous a manner last year, will continue to influence it during the present one. Dr. Hunter does not offer any opinion with regard to this hypothesis. But he brings the hypothesis of a connection between the minimum period of sun-spots and the deficient rainfall in Southern India last year, within the scope of statistical enquiry. He has obtained the statistics of rain-fall in Madras from 1873, and arrived at the following conclusions :

*First.*—That no uniform numerical relation can be detected between the relative number of the sun-spots and the actual amount of rainfall.

*Second.*—That although no uniform relation can be detected between the relative number of sun-spots and the actual amount of rainfall, yet that the minimum period in the cycle of sun-spots is a period of regularly recurring and strongly marked drought in Southern India.

*Third.*—That, apart from any solar theory, an examination of the rain-registers shows that a period of deficient rainfall recurs in cycles of eleven years at Madras : that this period consists of the eleventh and second series of years in the cycle which two series also contain six out of the seven years of minimum sun-spots falling in this century up to 1878.

*Fourth.*—That after the period of minimum rainfall in the eleventh and second series of years in the cycle, the rainfall rises to a maximum in the fifth year, after which it again declines to the minimum period in the eleventh and second years.

*Fifth.*—That apart from any solar theory, the statistical evidence shows that the cycle of rainfall at Madras has a marked coincidence with a corresponding cycle of sun-pots ; that in this cycle of eleven years both the sun-spots and the rainfall reach their minimum in the group consisting of the eleventh, first and second years : that both the rainfall and the sun-spots then increase till they both reach their maximum in the fifth year ; after which, they decline together till both again enter their minimum period in the eleventh first and second series of years.

*Sixth.*—That while the statistical evidence discloses a cycle of drought in Southern India, coincident in a marked manner with a corresponding cycle of sun-spots, it also tends to show that the average rainfall of the years of minimum rainfall in the said cycle approaches perilously near to the point of deficiency which causes famine : That the average is, however, above that point ; and that, while we have reason to apprehend recurring droughts and frequent famines in these cyclic years of minimum rainfall, the evidence is insufficient for predicting a regularly recurring famine.

Dr. Hunter has discussed these points in a very lucid manner. The following table shews the cycle of rainfall in Madras in the periods of two years :

| | |
|---|---|
| Eleventh year of preceding cycle ... First and second years of cycle, viz., 1866, 1867, 1855, 1856, 1844, 1845, 1833, 1834 1822, 1823 ... | 42·07 |
| Third and fourth years of cycle, viz., 1868, 1869, 1857, 1858, 1946, 1847, 1835, 1836, 1824, 1825, 1813, 1844 ... | 49·12 |
| Fifth and sixth years of cycle, viz., 1870, 1871, 1859, 1860, 1848, 1849, 1837, 1838, 1826, 1827, 1815, 1816, .. | 54·64 |
| Seventh and eighth years of cycle, viz., 1872, 1873, 1861, 1862, 1850, 1851, 1839, 1840, 1828, 1829, 1817, 1818 .. | 52·36 |
| Ninth and tenth years of cycle, viz., 1874, 1875, 1863, 1864, 1852, 1853, 1841, 1842, 1830, 1831, 1819, 1820 ... | 49·02 |
| Eleventh year of cycle, viz., 1876, 1865, 1844, 1853, 1832, 1821 ... | 37·03 |
| General average of the 64 years from 1813 to 1876, 49·. inches. | |

It is clear from the above that during the 64 years, for which statistics are given, the rainfall at Madras passed through periods of recurring deficiency at the eleventh and second series of a cycle of eleven years ; that it then rose until it reached a maximum period, half way between the eleventh years ; after which it again declined to the recurring period of deficiency in the eleventh and second years. We agree with Dr. Hunter that the subject is worth thorough investigation. If we are ever, as he says, to reach the great laws which regulate the weather, it will be by combining meteorological observations with statistical inductions in a country like this ; where the general laws have a sufficient space to produce general results, and where the disturbing influences are regular and well ascertained.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Abkari Bill with some verbal amendments was passed. The Court of Wards' Bill was considered by the Committee of the whole Council. Mr. Reynolds obtained leave to bring in a bill for the levy of a Provincial works' rate, and Mr. Ravenshaw for a compulsory irrigation cess. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor made a statement expressing his regret that he should be called upon in the first year of his reign to ask the people in his charge to submit to additional taxation, but he hoped that in the face of a clear necessity they will be reconciled to it. The Provincial works cess like the Road Cess will be collected by the zemindars, but with a view to assist them in the collection His Honor proposes to bring in a bill based on that of Sir Richard Temple for the speedy realization of rent.

THE DEATH of the Cabul Envoy at Peshwar is a public calamity. Although we are not acquainted with the details of the negociations going on between him and our plenipotentiary, Sir Lewis Pelly, it would appear from what fell from Lord Lytton the other day in the Legislative Council that there was a fair prospect of a good understanding between Cabul and our Government. But man proposes—God disposes! In the inscrutable wisdom of an overruling Providence the one man, who above all others was fitted to bind the two States in peaceful friendship, has been removed from the scene of his earthly labors. It remains to be seen how this melancholy event will be interpreted by the jealous oriental mind at Affghanisthan. Possibly the Viceroy shewed a little impatience in telling the public that the "Envoy was in serious ill-health when he arrived on British territory," and that he died of a malady from which he had been long suffering. We have, however, faith in Providence : the Author of All Good educes good out of evil, and who knows that the Ruler of Cabul may feel that though his minister may not be with him in body he is with him in spirit, and he may therefore act up to the spirit of his labours.

AT THE LAST SITTING of Vice-regal Council the Civil Procedure Bill was passed. Before it came out of the hands of the Select Committee for the last time, it had undergone some material alterations. The provision fixing the rate of interest after institution of suit at the maximum sum of 6 per cent. per annum was struck out; the Collector when put in charge of an estate in execution of a decree has to a certain extent been placed under the control of the Civil Court ; the "reasons of state" on which the Government may exempt an estate in any area from attachment were omitted ; the provision for spreading the repayment of debt over twenty years was also left out. But the last provision was restored in Council on the motion of Sir Edward Bayley, who moved the following amendment :

That in section 322, *for* (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) the following clauses be substituted :—

(*b*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property ;

(*c*) by selling part of such property ;

(*d*) by letting on farm or managing by himself or another the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale.

(*e*) partly by one of such modes and partly by another.

This motion was carried, and thus one of the most obnoxious features of the Bill is retained. His Excellency the Viceroy propounded a novel theory of political economy in defending this section. His Excellency is reported to have said that accumulation and not distribution of property was the lesson taught by political economy, and that the Legislature by sanctioning this provision was simply acting upon this lesson. When we see His Excellency's speech on this subject we dare say we will be placed in a better position in apprehending this theory. Mr. Hope also carried his motion about the insolvency clause under which the Court is required to advise a judgment-debtor to declare himself an insolvent whenever he may be brought in arrest in execution of a decree. The only modification he proposed was that this provision should be extended to the Courts at the discretion of the local Government. With these amendments the Bill was passed into law.

THE COUNTRY is indebted to the Hon'ble Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore for a grand moral victory. The new Civil Procedure Bill withdrew the jurisdiction of the Munsif and Subordinate Judge over suits against Government and public officers, thereby casting a great slur upon the native judiciary. The British Indian Association and the public meeting convened by the Association had strongly protested against this retrograde move. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor also wrote in his usual incisive style against this provision. In Select Committee the Maharaja had fought stoutly against it, but he was defeated. In the Council he brought forward a motion for the omission of the section and put the case ably and clearly. He was hotly opposed by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir John Strachey, Mr. Cockerell, and Mr. Hope. He was, however, powerfully backed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. When the motion was put to the vote there was a tie, seven members voting for and seven against the motion ; at this dilemma His Excellency the Viceroy came to the rescue of the Maharaja, and gave his vote in favor of the motion. Thus the Maharaja carried the day, and the conspiracy to put back the clock of progress was frustrated. This chapter in the history of Indian legislation will be long remembered by the people.

HITHERTO the Bengal Government was gradually putting Civilians in places, which were formerly held by uncovenanted officers, regardless of the Duke of Argyll's despatch on the subject of the employment of natives or what Lord Lytton calls the "prior claims" of the uncovenanted service. We are glad to observe that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden proposes to reverse this policy. He has appointed Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, Sub-Judge, Tirhoot, who was named for a District Judgeship, to be a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. His salary will be Rs. 1050, rising to Rs. 1250. Formerly there were two ex-Principal Sudder Ameens in the Small Cause Court, viz., the late Babu Hurrochunder Ghose and Mr. Dacosta. Mr. Beighton had no claim to a place in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and he has therefore been sent back to the regular line. We hope the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, which are now held by Civilians, will be given back to uncovenanted Judges.

THE LAST *Calcutta Gazette* contains final estimates of mortality from the cyclone-wave and cholera in the district of Backergunge, Noakhally, and Chittagong. A morning contemporary thus summarizes the statement :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chittagong. | 2,857 | drowned by the storm-wave. |
| | 44 | died from effect of the cyclone. |
| | 7,399 | died of cholera between the date of the cyclone and the 31st December. |
| | 10,500 | |
| Noakholly. | 13,544 | died from cyclone and inundation. |
| | 30,263 | died from cholera up to 31st January. |
| | 73,807 | |

The total of deaths from the cyclone and the cholera epidemic which followed was thus 84,107 in these two districts, not including the cholera deaths in Chittagong in the month of January, which have not yet been reported. It will be remembered that the latest estimate formed of the number of deaths from drowning in the Backergunge District was 52,500. Thus the number of deaths from the cyclone and storm-wave in all the districts now stands as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Backergunge ... ... ... | 52,500 |
| Chittagong ... ... ... | 2,901 |
| Noakholly ... ... ... | 43,544 |
| Total .. ... | 98,945 |

or, allowing a margin, we may say a total of 100,000, or less than half Sir Richard Temple's estimate.

"Everywhere," the Lieutenant Governor remarks, "except on the island of Hatten and Sundeep, the deaths from cholera appear to

exceed those from drowning. On those islands the deaths from drowning are stated at 34,708, and from cholera at 7,133." His Honor adds: "The deaths from cholera, notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of the Medical Department, are appalling in numbers; but it is satisfactory to know that this disease, in an epidemic form at least, disappeared before the close of the cold weather." Such rapid and widespread devastations by cholera are almost unknown in the history of this scourge. The question is whether the Government did all that could have been done to arrest its ravages. If this calamity had happened in any European country, the Government would have been at once impeached by the nation. But in India the Government is a despotism. The subject is, however, one, which loudly calls for a Commission of Enquiry.

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THE RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government on the report of the Board of Revenue on the management of Wards' estates shews that the collections in these estates are much less satisfactory than the same in Government estates. The total demand amounted to Rs. 1,58,04,715, of which Rs. 69,73,132 represents the current demand, and Rs. 88,26,583 the arrear demand due on account of previous years. The total collections during the year were Rs. 62,74,409, or only 39 per cent. of the total demand. As regards the management of several estates, we are told that the Chuckdighi estate is unfortunately weighed down by several heavy law suits which are not yet decided. The public have no idea of the cost of this suit. It is believed that about a lac of rupees have already been spent in feeing the counsel. Could not the Board have prevented this waste of money? The Paikpara estate is under the efficient management of Mr. Harvey. This is the only estate which shews a good saving, thanks to Mr. Harvey, and to Mr. Schalch who has strongly backed him. The Durbhanga estate, the largest under the Court of Wards, has not prospered under its management; it has now a balance of about 19 lacs, though it shewed a saving of more than 43 lacs about five years ago. The Lieutenant Governor remarks: "In the Durbhunga estate remissions of rent have been unavoidable; but the expenditure in the estate was larger than seems to have been warranted, especially upon public works, and the expenses of management bear a very high proportion to the amount of the current demand of rent due to the estate." Upon the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the administration of these large estates during the year, says that "while he fully admits the zeal and trouble that have been devoted by the Revenue authorities to improving the estates and benefitting the condition of the tenantry, he cannot resist the impression that the facts disclosed in the Board's report evince the necessity of a much more careful control over expenditure, and in some cases of greater vigilance in the realization of old arrears of rent." More is meant than meets the ear. We will notice the condition of the Durbhunga estate separately in a future issue.

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WHY IS Col. Malleson, late Guardian of the Prince of Mysore, compelled to retire? This is a question which has been put to us by more than one gentleman, and we confess we do not know how to answer it. Col. Malleson we know is a man of marked ability, and was highly appreciated by the Governments of Lords Lawrence, Mayo and Northbrook, and if we are informed aright was promised a high political appointment when he himself proposed the abolition of his own office. But all on a sudden, the Government, taking advantage of his own proposal, has practically put him out of employ. There must be something at the bottom, which we cannot dive to. The charges brought against him as Guardian of the Mysore Prince have we believe been satisfactorily refuted, and yet he has been put in disgrace. Lord Lytton was pleased to say the other day that he liked daylight, but disliked twilight. With due deference we submit that the public also like the daylight, but his Government has hitherto kept them not in twilight but utterly in the dark in reference to the sins of commission or omission, which Colonel Malleson may have committed. May we venture to ask for light in a matter in which an officer so able and meritorious has been placed in a very false position?

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WE HAVE received a copy of the memorial, which the educated natives of Lahore have submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy against the abolition of the Delhi College. The memorialists argue that the abolition of the College is a violation of Sir Donald Macleod's assurance for its maintenance, and that if the munificent endowment of Newab Itmad-ud-dullah be applied to the benefit of the College, there would not be much deficiency of funds. The memorialists have a strong case, and they ought to succeed.

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MR. G. RANADE, M. A. has done a public service by printing an abstract of the evidence taken by the East India Finance Committee on the various items of British Indian revenue, supplemented by later information from the administration reports. He calls this publication "A Revenue Manual of the British Empire in India." He has collected the information with great care and labour, and while the book is valuable to those, who may wish to know the sort of evidence tendered before the Indian Finance Committee, it will be useful to the general Indian student, who wishes to study the history of Indian revenue.

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THE BOMBAY Branch Royal Asiatic Society was originally called the Literary Society of Bombay. It was founded by Sir James Mackintosh in 1804. Although many valuable papers had been read before the Society, no journal of its transactions was published until 1841. The Hon'ble Vishwanath Mundalic C. S. I., a leading member of the Bombay bar and a member of the local Legislative Council, one of the best educated and active native gentlemen of the Presidency, has now supplied this gap. He has edited and published three volumes of the early transactions of the Society at his own risk. In these volumes he has given some of the most valuable papers elucidating Indian history, philosophy, and antiquities, to which he has added a few references in order to show how the subject-matter stands at the present day. He has given brief notes of the lives of the members, who attended the first meeting of the Society and also of the authors of the papers contained in these volumes. The work has been more than a labor of love with the editor, for he has taken upon himself the money responsibility of the publication. We hope his labors will be duly rewarded by the patronage of the public.

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THE LATEST intelligence from the famine districts of Bombay and Madras is contained in the following telegrams from Sir Richard Temple:

"Have visited parts of Sholapur, Kaladgi Ahmednager and Poona districts with local officers. Have inspected 35,000 relief labourers, person by person, and 6,000 children, besides 4,000 villagers not on relief. In these districts the labourers are doing well on present rate of wage; care is taken to restrict relief to the really necessitous; charitable relief organisation good for most part, but village inspection needs completeness, especially Kaladgi. Cannot hear of any present case of starvation in these districts. Of those persons who in beginning emigrated to territories, some are returning, but many are still absent. More than three quarters of total relief labourers are on large works under Engineers, who exact full task-work, and enforce excellent discipline. Projects are really good and useful. Supply of grain ample; prices moderate. Officers do not expect, but are quite prepared, to deal with great or sudden increase of number. Land revenue remission half my previous estimate. Some signs of reviving hope among people. District authorities, under directions of local Government, have been firm and steady in resisting clamour and agitation."

"Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner to Government of India, is with me. He thinks well on physical condition of many thousands relief labourers on reduced wages inspected in districts of Sholapur and Bellary. When in telegram of 15th March I said relief works, Madras Presidency, well controlled, I referred to test of admission and restriction of numbers; but respecting task-work control still defective, and compares unfavourably with Bombay. Cause is that in Bombay relief works chiefly under Engineering Department, but in Madras chiefly under Civil Officers. Professional agency exists in Madras districts and helps the Civil Officers, but is not adequately employed in exacting task-work. Efforts made to collect relief labourers for East Coast Canal and for Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Numbers continue decreasing slightly on works, but increasing on charitable relief, which is right. Village inspection and relief decidedly improving, though far from perfect. Prices stationary. Import traffic slightly diminished. Showers which have fallen do not effect material good, but inspire hope and quiet public mind."

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THE CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL, as we have stated above, was brought to its final stage on Wednesday last. In making his motion Sir Arthur Hobhouse thus noticed the appeal, which we felt it our duty to make to him, urging him not to pass the Bill in a hurry, because he was about to leave the country:

"He had seen some appeals publicly made to him of late not to allow any desire he might feel to connect his name to the passing of this measure to influence him in trying to pass it. Now, these appeals had not been made in any rude or disrespectful spirit; on the contrary, in terms that were too complimentary to him. But there were one or two observations to be made upon them. In the first place, a man who builds a house on the sand would be a wise man compared to himself, if he were to hope for any immortality, because he happened to be the law member of Council at the time when the Bill was passed into law. He hoped that this Code would be an improvement on the Code of 1856. But it was not so great or difficult a work as the Code of 1859, because it was not nearly so original a work, and yet who connected the names of the Code of 1859 with that Code? It was true that men like the authors of that Code, Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir James Colville, and Sir Henry Harington had got a lasting reputation, but it was because they had uniformly distinguished themselves throughout their lives, and not in particular on account of the Code of 1859. But even if he were vain enough to indulge in such sentiments, he was not going to be unjust enough to put himself in the place of those who had performed the solid par of the work. The man who had done the greater part of this work from the time of the rearrangement of the Code in 1875 up to the final correction of the proofs was Mr. Stokes; the man who had borne the second part in the labour was their colleague Mr. Cockerell, who had brought to it all his great exprience and ability and his untiring industry. In fact, it was Sir Arthur's belief that Mr. Cockerell knew the bundle of papers by heart, and when he himself wanted to know where anything was to be found, he did not trouble himself to look for it about the table of contents, but he asked Mr. Cockerell, and he immediately told him. Besides this, there was an original draft by Sir Henry Harington on which this Bill was founded, and there was a great number of able and industrious gentlemen outside this Council, to whose labours a large portion of the Bill was due—men like Sir Richard Garth, Mr. Justice Turner, Mr. Justice Ainslie Mr. Field, and others whom time would fail him to mention. In fact, if there ever was a law that was framed by the concurrence of a number of skilled men, this was such a law, and if he were to proceed to appropriate it to himself because he happened to be the spokesman in Council, he should be an impostor, and some condign punishment would infallibly overtake him. He thought in this Council he need not disclaim any personal motive, but he wished to say that, in point of fact, there could be no personal motive in his pressing on the passing of this Bill."

This disclaimer was certainly very honorable to Sir Arthur Hobhouse, but whatever might be his own feeling in the matter, it could not be denied that his colleagues did not oppose the passing of the Bill simply because he was about to quit the stage. The fact remains that the Bill has not been translated into the different vernaculars of the several provinces, that the bulk of the population have not therefore had an opportunity of studying the Bill, that the Governments of Bombay and Madras have had no time to report upon it, and that the Select Committee have hurried through it. Sir Arthur did not condescend to contradict these facts.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Registrar Bombay University | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Major R. C. Money, Raj Durbhanga | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Monohurry Lal Shome, Chinsurah | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Parmeshur Doyal, Arrah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Chunder Coomar Das, Bood-Bood | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Lal Mohun Shome, Champadangah | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Girdharilal Pundit, Mortukka | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Chunder Bhushan Chuckerbutty, Phansedewah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Bhogobutty Churn Mookerjee, Mozafferpore. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Dareaw Lal, Pachamba, Giridi | 5 | 0 | 0 |

# Government Notifications.

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*March* 28, 1877.

Mr. H. Hankey Inspector General of Police, allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year with effect from 10th April 1877.

Mr. J. Munro, District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, to act as Inspector General of Police during Mr. Hankey's absence

Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, allowed furlough for six months, with subsidiary leave for six days from the afternoon of 24th April next.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, retransferred to Hooghly.

Baboo Shyamadhub Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Julpigoree, allowed leave on medical cirtificate for one month.

Baboo Doorganund Dass appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, for Land Registration work in Noakhally.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Nattore, appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade from 24th June 1876.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arrungabad Sub-Division vested with powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. A. Money Member, Board of Revenue allowed furlough for seven months with subsidiary leave for fourteen days.

Moulvi Mohamed Serajul Huq, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, is confirmed in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. H. Sivenden, to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade and posted to Maldah.

Baboo Rugola Prosonno Mojoomdar, Special Sub-Registrar Noakholly acted as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District from 9th April 1876 to 8th February 1877.

Mr. C. R. Marriot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sasseram, to have charge of the Seetamurhee Division, Muzufferpore district.

Mr. C. F. Manson Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tajpore, to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee Division, Durbhanga District.

Mr. G. C. Dey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave, to have charge of the Tajpore Division.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mudhoobunnee, to have charge of the Jehanabad Division, Gya District.

Mr. E. G. Glasier, C.S., reported his departure on furlough on the 21st instant.

The services of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. Lockwood, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, allowed furlough for 20 months with subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr. C. F. Magrath, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Bogra to act as Magistrate and Collector Monghyr.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Political Agent Hill Tipperah, to act as Magistrate and Collector, Bogra.

Mr. J. Pratt to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector First Grade, from the 1st instant.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna allowed leave for 21 days from 23rd instant.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. A. T. Maclean, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs allowed furlough for 12 months, with subsidiary leave for 8 days.

Mr H. B. Lawford, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore to act as District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, Judge, Small Cause Court Bhaugulpore and Mongyr, to act as District and Sessions Judge Jessore.

Mr. J. P. Grant, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Mymensing, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Mr. E. S. Mosely Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh.

Mr. R. M. Towers, Additional Judge, Chittagong, on leave to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea.

Mr. T. Smith Officiating Additional Judge, Chittagong, to act as District and Sessions Judge Midnapore.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tipperah to act as Additional Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. F. W. V. Paterson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree to act as District and Sessions Judge Furreedpore.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, Officiating as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court to act as Deputy Commissioners of Julpigoree.

Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose Subordinate Judge, Mozuffer-pore to act as Judge in the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Mr. J. F. Browne, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Gya to act as District and Sessions Judge of Patna.

Mr. J. R. Hallet, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs to act as District and Sessions Judge of Gya.

Mr. J. Tweedie, Judge, Small Cause Courts Krishnaggur, Ranaghat and Mohespore, to act as Additional Judge and Joint-Sessions Judge of the Districts in the Dacca Division.

Mr. J. Weston, Judge of the Small Cause Courts, Magoorah Zhenida and Narail, to act as Judge of the principal Court of Small Causes in Jessore

Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade Seetamurree and Baboo Rajkissore Narsin Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Sewan, appointed temporarily to act as Sub-Deputy Collectors First Grade.

Mooonshee Myjoodeen Ahmed, Canoongo, First Grade, Gya, and Baboo Sree Nath Chatterjee, appointed Sub-Deputy Collectors, Second Grade.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, posted to Backergunge.

Mr. H. Munro, Officiating District Superintendent of Police Burdwan, and Mr. T. A. Dawsons Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack are promoted to the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents.

# Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The Secretary Bhatparah School acknowledges with thanks the grant of an annual subscription of Rs. 25 from Maharanee of Tickaree and Rs. 20 from Maharaja of Bettea for furniture of the School.

## TO BAIDYANATH.

The best Sanatarium in Bengal—any one intending to go on a pilgrimage or for a change may avail of Assistant Surgeon Babu Nundo Coomar Mitter's Bungalow which contains spacious rooms and out offices and commands a good and healthy site. Terms as below :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For one year..... ..... | 10 | Rs. P. M. |
| „ Six months ..... | 15 | „ „ „ |
| „ Three months..... | 20 | „ „ „ |

For less than three months a Rupee per diem.

For further particulars enquire of Brojonath Shaw, Merchant at Baidvanath, or apply to T. C. C., 48, Bachoo Bhatterjea's Street, Calcutta.

## NOTICE

*A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 7th April at 3 P. M. for the following purposes.*

1. To consider Resolutions passed by the Committee for Finance at a Meeting held on the 8th February.

2. To consider Rules for Pension and Leave to Officers and Servants of the Municipality, framed by the Special Committee, and Letter from Government, enquiring whether the Commissioners propose drawing up any rules for the grant of gratuities to Municipal Servants, and whether they would have any objection to the adoption of a rule, whereby the consent of the local Government should be obtained to the grant of any gratuity in excess of one year's pay.

3. To consider Resolution passed at a Meeting held on 5th February by the Sub-Committee, appointed, in reference to the recent outbreak of cholera at Taltalla to enquire into the state of that neighbourhood.

4. To consider Resolutions passed by the Committee for Water Supply, at a Meeting held on the 19th February 1877.

5. Baboo Cally Churn Shome to move "that Water pipes be laid in Boodhoo Ostaghur's Lane in Ward No. 9."

6. To consider Resolutions passed by the Committee for Drainage at a Meeting held on the 21st February 1877.

7. To confirm Resolution passed by the Committee for Roads recommending, that 1st Bye-Lane Upper Circular Road be declared public and that it be named "Grisli Vidyarntna's Lane."

8. To consider Resolutions passed by the Committee for Lighting at a Meeting held on the 5th March 1877.

9. Baboo Joygobind Law to move "that Bachoo Chatterjee's Street be lighted with Gas."

10. To consider Resolution passed at a Meeting held on 8th March, of Special Committee on improvement of Tanks &c.

11. The Chairman to move the election of Mr. F. Jennings as Member of the Committee for Finance, Drainage and Water Supply.

12. The Chairman to submit for confirmation the appointment of Mr. J. K. Rebbeck as Superintendent of Entally Workshops on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem.

13 The Chairman to lay on the Table Memo by Health-Officer submitting Vital Statistics of the Town for the months of January and February 1877.

14. The Chairman to lay on the Table Statement of accounts for the month of January 1877.

15. The Chairman to submit for consideration Letter from the Residents of the Bye-Lane which opens into Simla Street expressing a wish that the Lane should be named "Muddun Ghoses Lane."

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held to consider Resolutions passed by the Jute Committee at a meeting held on the 7th March 1877.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
*Secretary to the Corporation.*

## NOTICE.

The Annual Registration of Hackney Carriages, Palankeens, Drivers, and Bearers, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1866, will commence this day, Monday, the 2nd April, and Registrations will be made in accordance with the Notice circulated already to Owners, Drivers and Bearers throughout the Town, Suburbs, and Howrah.

N. A. CHICK,
*Registr*

## NOTICE.

Several attempts to publish unauthorized translations of my writings having come to my knowledge, I beg to inform those who are at present or may in future be engaged in them, that I reserve the right of translation, as much as all other rights.

BANKIM CHUNDER CHATTERJI.

## NOTICE.

"Bangadursana," new Series, to be issued from the 1st of Baisakh next.

Remittances to be sent to the undersigned, "Bangadursana" Office, Nyehatty.

JYOTISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEA,
*Manager.*

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## STONE METAL.

Tenders are invited for the supply of stone metal for the Road from Beauleah to Nattore in the District of Rajshahye or a portion thereof The stone metal to be screened to 2 inch cubes and the quantity (to be arranged hereafter) to be stacked before the 31st October next at three or four places on the Road which are easily accessible by water during the rains.

Persons sending tenders should state the minimum quantity in cub. ft., that they will be able to supply at the rates offered.

It must be distinctly understood that the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

All tenders to be sent in on or before the 10th of April.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. FORBES C. E.
*District Engr., Raishahye.*
*The 10th March 1877.*

*IN THE PRESS.*

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শ্রীসুরেন্দ্র লাল সোম।

NOTIFICATION.

Under the patronage of Rai Setab Chand Nahar Bahadur of Dinagepur a great fair or mela will take place at Bochaganj about 18 miles west of Dinagepur from the 5th to the 25th day of Chaitra, corresponding with 17th March to 6th April 1877, where dealers of elephants, horses and articles of various descriptions shall meet with ready purchasers and shall be amply rewarded according to the quality of their goods and livestock Be it understood that the famous Neekmardum mela shall take place on the 25th of the said month of Chaitra.

G. HAASE M. D., OCULIST.

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Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
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Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Sirusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rana N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now. The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master. Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * *

Burneswar Mukerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

## INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,

*Missirpokhar, Benares.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
*Magistrate of Bankura.*

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
*Bankipur.*

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
*Private Secretary.*

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
*Station Master Doomraw.*

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
*Sanscrit College, Benares.*

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
*Asst. Surgeon Akyab.*

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my. treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
*Benares.*

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.


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H. TORIN,
*Honorary Secretary.*



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